密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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CONSTITUTION MAKING IN CHINA AND MEXICO

THE Republic of Mexico has been in political turmoil for several years, conditions in that country resembling in many ways conditions in China today. A new book entitled, "The Mexican Mind," by Wallace Thompson (Little, Brown and Co., Boston) which has just come to hand, contains many paragraphs which might have been written as descriptive of the political situation in China. This for example.

> "The very foundations of the Mexican political system are personal. The search in Mexican crises is not for a principle, but for a man to lead, and the names of the movements which take the place of political parties are formed of the names of the men who lead them; the supporters of Porfirio Diaz were ever the 'Porfiristas,' never a true party name or a coalition of parties; and so on down the line today.....
>
> "Aside from the personalities supported, there is literally no difference in aims, or in promises. Mexican politics does not divide itself on questions of policy and all who are interested in Mexican political movements seek to discover the personal ideas of the candidates, never the spirit of the community. For the candidate chosen will be elected on his popularity or power or on the support he gets from the strongest faction (usually the faction in power).....
>
> "It is this so-called "personalism" in politics which has been the bane of Mexican government throughout the whole history of the independence. It saturates Mexico and gives the outside world good reason indeed for its belief that the only hope of Mexico is in the control of its government by a man who will use the 'iron hand.'"

MR. Thompson then devotes considerable space to the practice which has ever been in evidence of imitating the institutions of other countries even to modern socialism and bolshevism. The writer states,

> "In all that long history of more than two thousand years, we look in vain for even a spark of desire for or the slightest attempt to apply the people's own remedies to their own political ills.

When the republic was established Mexico borrowed, "practically complete, from the Constitution of the then new United States of America. Mexico, whose hope was in her entity, formed herself into a federal republic, with sovereign states—where no states had existed—because, forsooth, the United States was making a fine go of it, and success is contagious. Sight was lost entirely of the fact that the Federal republic of the United States was the result of the only possible form of union that could be devised between thirteen rebelling colonies, each of which had been almost as distinct, governmentally, as were Mexico and Cuba and Florida and Peru, the independent Spanish colonies." The writer then continues:

"Along with Mexico's imitation of the federal form of government went a dozen other imitations of the American constitution. All of these have had but one net result in Mexican history since the adoption of the Constitution in 1857,—the living of a political lie, for Mexico has never, since that day, lived up to more than the most casual literalness of that document. She has been governed, whenever she had peace, by a despot sitting in the central power and appointing the supposedly elective governors and all their staffs. She has been judged, when she has had justice, by a despot dictating the major principles of law and such detailed decisions as were of national or political importance. She has had elections with 'free and unlimited suffrage' which have been hopeless farces, as they must inevitably be in a population whose illiteracy is, by the best estimates, at least ninety percent. Hardly a provision of the beautiful Anglo-Saxon constitution has been lived up to, when Mexico has been at peace. And when she has been in revolution, the sacred document has been used only as a battle flag."

THE SERIOUS PROBLEM OF THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES

ACCORDING to an article by Mr. Dailey elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* there are now approximately 60,000 Russians in China, a great percentage of whom are in destitute circumstances. According to information compiled by the American Red Cross there are at least 15,000 destitute Russians in Manchuria and these unfortunates are present in ever increasing numbers in all of the cities of China. In one town of 6,000 population in Manchuria there are 5,000 refugees, according to the report of one Red Cross worker while at another town, Yenchi, there are 2,800 refugees quartered on a population of 5,000. Of this number 300 of the refugees are women and there are 62 children under two years of age. The Chinese authorities are supplying a ration of three bowls of millet and an allowance of 8 coppers a day for vegetables, oil and salt. "The children," continues the report, "are suffering from internal troubles owing to the coarse food and bad sanitary conditions. They are badly in need of milk as they cannot eat millet and potatoes." In the city of Hungchun, more than 300 Russian children are being cared for. The Chinese authorities in Manchuria are doing their best to handle this problem, but as Mr. Dailey says it is almost a case of the blind leading the blind for the Chinese have never been able to handle their own destitute and have always depended upon outsiders, chiefly the Americans, to feed their famine stricken. There have, however, been serious cases of extortion by Chinese officials who know that the Russians in China are without consular protection. At Kirin Chinese soldiers charged $75 each for passport visas as long as they could get it, then gradually reduced the price to $5 thus extracting all of the cash in the possession of the victims. Another report told of military interference with benefit socials gotten up for the refugees, the excuse being to the effect that the socials might be interpreted as assistance to the "Whites." In too many cases the Chinese authorities seem to be ever zealous in observing "neutrality" now that the Soviet is beginning to demonstrate its strength. The plight of the Russians in China is more than a China problem. The foreign communities as well as the Chinese are almost at the limit of their resources and some assistance must be forthcoming from abroad. We know of no better promoter of bolshevism and disorder than the spectacle of thousands of Russians starving to death in China.

WHY NOT A COURSE FOR NEW YORK DIRECTORS?

SEVERAL important universities of the United States are offering instruction in foreign trade to a considerable number of American young men who expect to devote their lives to the promotion of the overseas commerce of the United States. This is excellent for the coming generation but of little value to the present owing to the fact that it will be several years before these young men acquire the practical knowledge and information necessary for responsible positions. In the meantime America finds itself in the possession of a great and growing foreign trade but with a dearth of experienced personnel to carry it on. This lack of experienced men is to be found not only in the actual selling field but in high positions in the directorates of important firms. A few large companies which have been engaged in foreign trade for a great number of years have remedied this defect by constantly bringing back to the home office men who have been successful in its overseas business, but there are numerous cases in the United States where large companies operate important overseas enterprises and especially in the Far East where not a single member of the directorate of the home office has ever been in this part of the world. This places the manager of the branch office in the foreign field at a tremendous disadvantage. Imagine for instance a board of directors in New York or Chicago, none of whom has ever been in China, trying to understand a report of the manager of the China office explaining the China New Year financial settlement, or perhaps it is some problem having to do with exchange. Or again it might be the simple matter of a report on the political situation in Canton or Sezchuan province. After a dozen years or so this handicap will be remedied, for by that time the United States will have educated a generation of men in the problems of foreign trade, but in the mean time the trade must be maintained in spite of the lack of knowledge or experience at the top, and here is the problem. This should offer an opportunity for some enterprising correspondence school to give a course in foreign trade especially designed for busy executives at Home who have never been nearer the Orient than a trip though China-town in New York or San Francisco. The final step in this course before a diploma is granted should be a trip through the Far East. Some will argue that a hurried trip through the Orient is worse than no trip at all, but we do not agree with this statement. After a trip through the Far East even though it included only the "beaten paths," the manager back home at least will not write the Shanghai manager any further letters asking why he doesn't keep in closer touch with the agent in Chengtu or why he does not report more business from Szechuan province, which "according to the map here in our Boston office has seventy million people!"

"A VERY PLEASANT TIME WAS ENJOYED BY ALL"

IT was a dinner party given in honor of Mr. Babbitt just out from home on an information-collecting tour of the Orient. The guests had seated themselves and had finished the soup and the prohibition jokes that always accompany the cocktails. "Well what do you think of China?" The host was speaking and he was addressing the guest of the

evening who had arrived only the day before. "You certainly have a wonderful country out here, but I can't understand why you don't straighten out this currency business—you know today I went over to the Peking hotel in a rickshaw and when I started to pay the man ten cents he....." Before the guest could finish, Mr. Jones sitting at the left of the hostess said, "The money problem is serious, but the worst thing now is the labor situation—you know I was reading in a New York magazine an article about China and the writer said you could hire a cook in China for $15 a month. Well that is pure bunk for I have to pay my cook $25 and people who circulate such lies back home ought to be....." Before Jones could finish Mrs. Hostess looked up from her fish and tearfully, "I don't know what is going to happen to us out here the Chinese are getting so independent, why today my cook was so impertinent that I nearly slapped him, and I would have slapped him but they say it isn't safe to slap them since Judge Blank down at Shanghai fined that man for hitting a rickshaw coolie—I don't know what is going to happen to us all when they give up extry—terriality or however you pronounce that awful word." This suggested a new line, so our honored guest, Mr. Babbitt stated with considerable emphasis, "It was wonderful the way Secretary Hughes stood up for China at Washington and the Chinese delegates made a fine impression—you know I was in Washington at th....." "That was just the trouble," Mr. Johnson was now talking and since he was a tai-pan everybody else kept quiet. "That's the trouble—our people were carried away by a lot of cracked-brained theorists. You know what ought to be done to straighten out China. The Powers ought to tell Chang Tso-ling to go ahead and lick Wu Pei-fu and give him enough money to buy guns and ammunition to clean out the country and then rule it. Then there should be a foreign police force and foreigners ought to control their finance—why we had a letter from our manager in Kweiyang or was it Tunki and he said the bandits there were robbing people right and left and then we had another report....." Before Mr. Tai-pan could finish Mrs. Simpkins interrupted with, "But what about Dr. Sun Yat-sen? My boy told me today that 'Sun Yat-sen very soon be president China—Dr. Sun very topside man—make all soldiers be good.'" Before Mrs. Simpkins could give a complete resume of her important conversation with her house boy, another guest heretofore occupied with his fourth dish of peanuts slammed his fist down on the table and "I'll tell you this country will never have peace until somebody runs Sun Yat-sen out of the country. Why, my compradore told me today that Dr. Sun is in secret negotiations with the Bolshe-veeks and I can't see what the Powers mean by permitting that man Joffe to stay in China—he is simply teaching the Chinese how to....." "But I think the Russians are such interesting people and I like Dr. Sun because he has such a nice face,"—this from Mrs. Jones whose husband was supposed to have some contracts in South China. By this time they had reached the coffee and one of the male guests leaned over and *soto voce*, "Say did you ever hear the story of the negro that tried to take out a life insurance policy?" A chorus of "No, let's have it," completed the "enjoyable dinner." As the ladies filed from the room, one of them was telling her hostess with a giggle as they passed through the door to the drawing room, "I want to tell you one that my husband heard at the club last week."

Has the Crown Prince of Japan Joined the Catholic Church?

The Seiyukai political party of Japan held a caucus in Tokyo on February 9 to discuss the budget now before the Diet and voted against support of the item of Yen 114,000 included in the appropriation to maintain a legation at the Vatican.

THE revolt that threatens to sweep from coast to coast of the eight islands of Japan among Buddhist believers because the Foreign Office has asked for an appropriation of Yen 114,000 to send and maintain a Japanese diplomatic representative at the Vatican is a movement whose significance may be overshadowed in the thoughts of Westerners by its spectacular aspects. It brings to my mind the story that I heard, whispered around Japanese inns and tea houses but never published or openly discussed with foreigners, shortly before the Crown Prince of Japan, who had not then been made Regent, returned from his trip to England and other countries of Europe. Because it is a delicate subject, a very delicate and dangerous subject in the eyes of the people of Japan, I think it better that this story be written without the name of the writer being attached.

After he had left London and had visited Paris, Hironito, Crown Prince of Japan, went to Rome. The main purpose of his trip to Europe had been to visit King George and the Prince of Wales, but he made short visits to other capitals. The late Prince Yamagata, head of the all-powerful Genro in Japan, had at the last moment attempted to annul the engagement of the Prince to Princess Nagako Kuni. A struggle on the steps of the Throne followed between the two powerful clans of Satsuma and Chosu, a struggle in which Prince Yamagata suffered the first real defeat that he had known in years. It was believed that one of the reasons the trip abroad had been planned was in order that Prince Yamagata might break the engagement during the absence of His Imperial Highness, but another explanation, which later events seem to have justified as correct, was that the powers that be in Japan had decided the time had come to substitute for the mysticism that has surrounded the Imperial Throne of Japan since the Meiji Restoration a genuine and democratic popularity for the reigning family on the part of the people.

With this hastily sketched background, the story that follows gains in plausibility, although there is the gravest reason to doubt it. In Rome the Crown Prince visited not only King Victor Emanuel but was received in audience by the Pope, during which he spent some time alone with His Holiness. The story drifted back to Japan and from tea house to tea house in the Island Empire but always in a whisper that the Crown Prince had been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Pope.

The explanation was that in their plans to change the status of the Throne in Japan and in recognition of the process of Westernization that has gone on in that country, the little group of men who really controlled had decided that the time had come for Japan to be a Christian nation. Because the Pope acknowledged no earthly sovereign and so stood on a plane equal with the Crown Prince, the Catholic Church was the one chosen into which His Royal Highness was baptized. But not for one minute did the Japanese emperor-and-religion makers intend that

Japan should really come under the religious sway of Rome. At some future date the announcement of the Prince's embracing of Christianity would be made, and then there would be a split from Rome and the Japanese Christian Church would be born into life with the Emperor as its spiritual head.

There is grave reason to doubt this story, since the foundation of the present Japanese state rests on the belief in the Heavenly descent of the Imperial Family from the Sun Goddess Amaterasu-O-mi-Kami. Just how this belief would be juggled about in the event that Christianity became the state religion is not known. But whether the story be true or untrue, there can be no doubt but that the Buddhist hierarchy of Japan has heard it and would certainly make every effort to combat the plan being brought to perfection. This may explain the determined attempt of most of the Buddhists to prevent the diplomatic recognition of Japan, and if it be true it may also explain the determination of the Foreign Office to carry through that recognition.

Opposition to the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Tokyo and Rome was first publicly voiced by the 3,000 Buddhist priests in the prefecture of Hiroshima early in January of this year. The movement made rapid progress at once. The Buddhist priests of Fukushima prefecture decided to support their clerical brethren, and issued a statement to the effect that their opposition was based on the following points: That:

1. To recognize the religious organization of which the Pope is the head is to ignore the religious systems of Japan.

2. By recognizing the Catholic Church, the government will be putting pressure, albeit indirectly, on the adherents of other religious systems.

3. The countries which are represented at the Vatican are all Catholic nations. There is no reason why Japan, a non-Catholic country, should give official recognition to the Pope by sending a representative to the Vatican.

The Japanese Young Men's Buddhist Association put itself on record as opposing the dispatch of an envoy to the Vatican on the ground that it was inconsistent with the interests and culture of the nation. The question was taken up by the educational world, and champions of both sides are to be found among the leading educators of Japan. One group of Buddhist priests in Tokyo decided to support the dispatch of a representative as coinciding with the fundamental principles of Buddhism, and to combat the movement of most Buddhists in the opposite direction. Both the East and West Hongan Temples in Kyoto, the head temples of two of the most powerful and influential Japanese Buddhist sects, have joined in the fight on the Foreign Office's plan, and Count S. Otani, chief abbot of the West Hongan Temple, has gone to Tokyo to lead the campaign in person.

Despite this popular outcry, the Foreign Office has issued a long statement putting forth its side of the case and asserting that the bill appropriating expenses for such an envoy will be pushed at the present session of the Diet. The statements point out that there will be no religious connection between Tokyo and Rome, that whereas but 14 nations were represented at the Vatican in 1914 that this number has increased to 27 and that many of the nations so represented are not primarily Catholic countries, that it is necessary from a diplomatic point of view to establish as many important contacts as possible and that it affords one more chance for Japan to make herself and her aims known to the world, that it is not the first time diplomatic recognition has been accorded the Holy See by Japan although never before has there been an exchange of permanent representatives, that the envoy who comes to Japan from Rome will not propagate his religion but leave that in the hands of the missionaries as at present and that in no way is it a slight to the religions of Japan nor will Japanese Catholics be forced to submit to Papal taxation.

At the time of the Meiji Restoration, Buddhism in Japan was dealt a severe blow. It had long been the state religion although not officially designated as such. With the return of power to the hands of the Emperor, Shinto and Buddhism, which had become intermingled, were divorced and state support was withdrawn from the Buddhists, the government taking over the care of Shinto shrines. The influx of Christian missionaries caused the Buddhist Church to suffer further.

The last few decades have witnessed the injection of new life into the Buddhist Church. Many of the methods of the Christian Church have been adopted, such as the Sunday School and evangelical campaigns. The Young Men's Buddhism Associations are very similar to the Young Men's Christian Associations of the West. A Buddhist Salvation Army mob stormed the hall of the Christian Salvation Army in Tokyo about two years ago when the Christian organization was holding a national jubilee. Charitable and educational work has gained considerable attention from the priests of the 72,608 Buddhist temples in Japan, while a start has been made in missionary work, one or two Buddhist priests having gone to Honolulu and to the United States proper with this end in view. A charitable hospital has been established in Mukden and a branch of the Toyo University, a Buddhist institution, in Seoul. Within the last few months all of the twelve sects of Japanese Buddhists have united in a plan to establish a Buddhist university in Tokyo at an original outlay of Yen 30,000,000.

Buddhism has shown signs of modernism in ways other than religious organization recently. One of the most influential sects has under consideration the question of granting women priests, or nuns, the right to participate in the conduct of the affairs of the sect. The Buddhist nuns of Japan last year issued an appeal to the nation against the custom of their being forced to shave their heads. In 1921 a joint convention of Buddhist priests unanimously decided to ask the government to extend them the franchise, from which all religious workers are excluded in Japan. An active campaign for the ballot was made at that session of the Diet, and the campaign has since continued although not along as vigorous lines.

Buddhism is one of the major forces in Japan. The government has decreed that Shinto is not a religion but a national cult. Every Japanese, whether Christian, Buddhist or atheist, must also be Shintoist, but the vast mass of the people of Japan bury their dead with Buddhist rites and worship at the temples of the Buddha. The religion has a fundamental grip on the nation.

It may be that the Buddhists who are now opposing the dispatch of a Japanese diplomatic representative to the Vatican have no worries in regard to the adoption of Christianity by the Imperial Family, but their activity can lead to no other conclusion than that they do consider the extension of official recognition as a dangerous step to the Buddhist Church. The Foreign Office insists on taking the step. The battle is already under way, a battle between the government and one of the most powerful forces in the national life of the Empire of Japan, Shanghai, February 10, 1923.

China's Russian Refugee Problem

BY CHARLES A. DAILEY

Of the 90,000 odd foreigners in China, considerably more than 60,000 are Russians. The problem of their protection and care is one of increasing moment to the Chinese government. Denied of extraterritoriality by the collapse of the Czarist government, these Russians are subject solely to Chinese law. But there is another side. A steadily growing number of these Russians are destitute. They are unable to earn a living in competition with the Chinese coolie, yet many of them are actually trying to do so whenever they get a chance, which is not often. The condition of these Russians is one that is attracting the attention of the other white foreigners in China, yet these whites form so small a proportion to the number of the Russians that they are utterly unable to help except in occasional and extremely urgent circumstances. If matters continue as they have in the past three months there will be only two alternatives to prevent the refugees from being exploited by the Chinese. One of these is to send the Russians back to their own country whether or no. The second is to interest other countries—and this of course means only the United States—to give them asylum and an opportunity to obtain employment at a white man's wage.

There seems little hope that the United States, in the present temper of Congress and the people, as evidenced by the steady growth of insularity, will be able to accomplish anything in the way of relief measures. Already immigration into the United States is restricted to three percent of the number of foreigners now in the country, as reckoned by the census of 1910. This puts the number at 358,000 a year, and Russia's share of this would be far less than one-tenth. But there is now pending in the House of Representatives a bill restricting the annual number of immigrants to two percent of the number admitted on the basis of the census of 1860. This would limit immigration from all countries to 168,000 a year, with Russia's share in proportion.

These Russian refugees in China are unwilling to go back to Siberia, whence most of them fled in the last four years, the last of them since the Reds came into Vladivostok at the end of last October. Most of the Russians who found refuge in China are in Manchuria, but a steadily increasing number are finding their way to Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Shanghai, where the better class of the penniless have become a burden to the other foreigners, while the majority, unable to find lodgment in the concessions or foreign settlements, are thrown wholly upon the mercy of the Chinese. Mercy is a poor word to use. China, with its millions of citizens dragging along at the very edge of starvation, has little time for sympathy or is too calloused to take much notice of what to the Chinese would be only a drop or two more in the bucket. It is not that the Chinese are unwilling to help; they have given asylum where other countries have turned a cold shoulder to the Russians and in many cases have done considerable in the way of relief.

But China has its own great problems. Its officials, changing almost with every moon, are unable properly to supervise the minor officials, and out of this condition some abuses have grown up and now and then a glaring instance of an underling taking advantage of the loss of extraterritoriality comes to light. But such cases are exceptions. On the whole China and the Chinese are doing all they can do, which often is more than they do for their own sufferers. These latter for half a century have looked, and continue to look, to the missionaries and other foreigners for assistance. The famine of 1920-21, which the writer as the Far East correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* investigated thoroughly in the interior all that winter, is a case in point. Peking was appropriating money for the relief of these sufferers, but until an international committee was formed to supervise the funds, the money sent from Peking was squeezed by every official through whom it passed, until $1.50 a head appropriated for one province dwindled to six coppers a head when the distribution took place in the villages.

The question then resolves itself into this: China cannot do more than it is now doing, the foreign residents can do but little more, the war-stripped countries of Europe are unable to help, the United States is unwilling to aid except it be through the medium of the American Red Cross, and the Russians themselves are unwilling to go back to their own country, where thousands of their fellows are no better off, if as well.

There are so many distressing cases met with that it is useless to go into details. In portions of the ex-German and ex-Russian concessions of Tientsin, which are under the administrative control of the Chinese, many of these refugee Russians live in conditions that turn the stomach of even the most hardened campaigner in the wake of war and revolution. There is not the organization of those army contingents that care for the dead and wounded of the battlefields, there is not the Red Cross organization that fights typhus and poverty such as existed after the war in Armenia, the Balkans and like stricken sections. A mere pittance of such funds as the Red Cross has available comes to China. In some places in Tientsin there are Russians sleeping eight to a room. They are utterly without underwear, their outer clothes are but rags and their feet often bare. They eat only on alternate days, so pitiful is the money allowance that the other foreigners are able to give them.

Many foreign residents in China have called upon their Consuls to see if the better class of these refugees cannot be admitted to the United States, but even if the restrictions of the immigration laws could be set aside the entrance of the refugees cannot be authorized because of the certain prospect that they will become public charges. Until an organization is perfected in the United States they cannot receive asylum there. The temperamental state of the Americans at this time makes the formation of such an organization gravely doubtful. The problem is left to China. The blind are expected to lead the blind.

One of the revolting features of the influx of Russian refugees into China is the increase of prostitution and the wide spread of venereal diseases, which for centuries have been the curse of China, where sanitation, preventives, isolation and supervision are unknown. Inquiry made by a committee of foreign women in Peking developed that there are more than 400 Russian women licensed as prostitutes by the Peking police. These are not the women of the so-called foreign quarter, who ply their occupation only among the unmoral whites and Japanese, but those of the Chinese city outside of Chien-men, who consort solely with the Chinese. It is admitted on all sides that these women have not sunk to this level because of their own tendencies but through sheer necessity.

Similar conditions are reported in Tientsin and Shanghai, where also there are numerous licensed houses in the foreign settlements. For this class, of course, nothing can be done until the thousands who still try to preserve their decency can be aided. In all the concessions the foreign women are trying to alleviate the distress of this class, but the demands are beyond their means.

But if conditions are bad within the Great Wall, imagine what they must be in Manchuria, where are concentrated the bulk of the Russian refugees. Several thousand are starving in Kirin and immediate neighborhood. Morgan Palmer, as representative of the American Red Cross, is now in Kirin with a limited fund for the alleviation of immediate distress. These are mostly refugees from Vladivostok, who fled with the White Army, first to Possiet Bay, and thence by weary march across the mountainous country of Eastern Manchuria to Kirin. The writer in his capacity as correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* revisited Vladivostok at the time of the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison, the flight of the Whites and the incoming of the Reds. He knows from personal contact something of the mental type of these refugees and how impossible it will be to get them voluntarily to return to Siberia. He knows intimately something of the distress in which they lived and how difficult it will be to get them to go back so long as they fear that the Reds will continue the reign of terror from which they fled Central and Western Russia four and five years ago. The nightmare of those days still haunts them; they are unwilling to believe that there has been any change of heart upon the part of the Bolshevists.

Mostly these people went without money and often without a change of clothing into Northern Korea and Eastern Manchuria. One met them even in advance of the Red occupation in those weary days of beating it up the Korean coast in a dingy Japanese vessel hoping to make Vladivostok, since the fighting around Spassk and Nikkolsk had cut off the rail route via Harbin and Pogranichnaia. One found Genzan filled with them and the Japanese authorities wringing their hands in despair. Yuki, a two-by-four hamlet at the northernmost limit of Korea, was waving them off as the ships tried to anchor in the harbor. They were but the vanguard of the 8,000 who fled Vladivostok. Perhaps 100 of these refugees had money enough to carry them through the winter. One case will do for example.

A professor in the University in Vladivostok lived in a fairly comfortable home and his salary, though meagre, was more or less regular. He had been accustomed to better—far better—but he fled from the Reds in European Russia and got this far, where the sea and lack of recognition by other countries barred him. He had a wife and five children,

the eldest fifteen and all girls. They were of the better class and accustomed to some refinement. In the midst of the three-day panic in Vladivostok, when the Reds were at the Second river, they left their little home and virtually all it possessed, taking with them only what they could carry in their hands—chiefly bedding and a change of clothing.

One of the steamships of the Volunteer fleet was leaving that night, filled with White soldiers under the command of General Dieterichs. Into this ship piled the professor and his family. There was room for them only in the hold, cuddled up among Chinese and Koreans who also were fleeing from the Reds. Darkness swallowed up the ship as it steamed out of the Golden Horn. It was provisioned only for a day's trip. If the members of this family survived the bitter three and a half months that have followed they may be among that hopeless, aimless colony now in Kirin and neighboring villages. More likely some of them lie in those heaped over piles that mark the march from Possiet to Kirin, for the winter is too severe to permit the digging of graves.

Even at Possiet the refugees were selling their overcoats for as little as 50 sen. Carts of the Chinese and Koreans were requisitioned for the transport across the Manchurian frontier. These were abandoned after a day or two, as there was no more money to pay for them. After the frontier it was eight days' march to Kirin. Actually it required almost as many weeks, for there were bodies to wrap in sacking, bound round and round with kaoliang stalks, coated with water and allowed to freeze to make some covering against the ravages of dogs since the frost was many feet deep in the ground.

Among the refugees now in the neighborhood are the remnants of the White army. The Soviet government has offered amnesty to these, and as a means of relieving the burden on the inhabitants of the Kirin district Chang Tso-Lin proposed rounding these up and sending them back to Siberia, since they are without family responsibilities. They were recruited since 1918, when they were boys, knowing no trade, and have been with the White army ever since. Probably they know as little of Communism as they do of Czarism, and care less. But they believe the stories of Red slaughter of Whites, which still circulate in Siberia whether true or not, and refuse to permit their deportation into Siberia, even though offered transportation to Manchuli. As for the officers, Chang Tso-lin feels it best to have them interned.

It is still reported that the Soviet government is imprisoning and putting to death all White officers captured and that a like fate awaits the private soldiers. Apparently this is not true, but it is impossible to assure the refugees on this point. Careful American inquiry has been made in Chita, where it has been learned that the former White soldiers—those who surrendered when the Reds entered the Maritime Province—receive exactly the same treatment both as to food and travel accommodations as the soldiers of the Red army. They are, however, sent on across the Urals and into interior Russia, where they are swallowed up in the denser population. It is the supposition that they are impressed for service in the Red army, which at least assures them food and clothing. There is some doubt as to what fate awaits the officers, and so the Chinese have decided to intern them.

But as to the mass of the Russian refugees, the problem is one too great for the Chinese to solve. They have done more than any other country in giving them asylum. It is impossible to drive them into Siberia again, for one and all believe they will be slaughtered, although impartial observers who frequently have been into the Trans-Baikal and Maritime provinces regard this as only a part of the propaganda manufactured at Harbin by that element of White Russians who still hope for the return of the reactionaries to power. Saner opinion is that the Red government has come to stay, though with modifications toward a social democracy. Evolution rather than revolution is the probable outcome. Yet no White Russian of the type that will endure what he has in the nearly four months since his flight from Vladivostok is likely to believe any statement the Soviet government may make.

Thus the problem of the Chinese government is made doubly hard. If the Soviet government and the Chinese were on better terms there might be some possibility of guarantees for the safety of the Russians if the Soviet renews its offer of amnesty. But unfortunately there is increasing friction between China and Russia, but less likelihood of a clash on the frontiers of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, due to the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Red troops. This was by no means intended as a move to placate China, nor due to any abatement of the desire to obtain immediate possession of that railway for traffic to Vladivostok, but owing to the Russian mobilization in the Dvinsk region and in South Russia.

So far as the Chinese Eastern Railway is concerned the Reds are preparing to be wholly independent of it, although there is still an interchange of traffic, which is steadily diminishing. All through business from Chita and points westward destined for Vladivostok and vice-versa has been diverted to the Amur railway, which has been restored, and a weekly express service has been inaugurated. It is a longer route, but it is all-Red. The first-class fare is one-third less than via the Chinese Eastern railway, being 112 gold roubles between Vladivostok and Chita, including sleeping-car berth. This is approximately the pre-war rate. The fares on the Chinese Eastern are about three times the pre-war rates, when the Russians were in operating control of the railway. All through freight is being diverted to the Amur route.

All these circumstances make it unlikely that the Chinese will be able to come to any agreement with Soviet government regarding the refugees, even if they could be induced to return to Russia. With foreign doors closed to them, the destitute Russians are left wholly dependent upon what the Chinese themselves and the few foreigners of the treaty ports can do for them Since there are a dozen Russians in China for every one of any other white nationality the problem seems almost hopeless. For the Chinese never have been able to care for their own.

Peking, February 12, 1923.

Should American Extraterritorial Rights in China Be Abolished?

BY ROBERT T. BRYAN, JR.

IV

Chinese Law of Marriage and Divorce: Under the old law there were six ceremonies which were essential to constitute a regular and valid marriage, though their details varied much in different parts of the Empire:

"1: The father and elder brother of the young man send a go-between to the father and brother of the girl, to inquire her name and the moment of her birth, that the horoscope of the two may be examined, in order to ascertain whether the proposed alliance will be a happy one 2. If the eight characters seem to augur aright, the boy's friends send the mei-jin back to make an offer of marriage. 3. If that be accepted, the second party is again requested to return an assent in writing. 4. Presents are then sent to the girl's parents according to the means of the parties. 5. The go-between requests them to choose a lucky day for the wedding. 6. The preliminaries are concluded by the bridegroom going or sending a party of friends with music to bring his bride to his own house. The match-makers contrive to multiply their visits and prolong the negotiations, when, the parties are rich, to serve their own ends." [27]

Marriage was a Sale by the father of the bride to the bridgeroom's family, to which the bride from thenceforth belonged.[28] The wife had no rights whatsoever; no separate estate, and implicit obedience to her husband was exacted.[29] A Chinaman could have only one principal wife, but he could afterwards lawfully espouse other wives agreeable to his own choice. The position of the inferior wife was that of a handmaid or concubine, who was acquired by fewer ceremonies and with less form than the principal wife.[30] If a man took more than one first wife he might be prosecuted for bigamy.

Divorce could be effected by the consent of both parties.[31] The husband might drive his wife away from home for any of seven justifying causes, namely, (1) barrenness, (2) lasciviousness, (3) disregard of her husband's parents, (4) talkativeness, (5) thievish propensities, (6) jealousy, and (7) infirmity. If the wife had mourned three years for her husband's parents, or her husband's family had become rich since the marriage, or the wife had no parents to return to

27. The Middle Kingdom-Vol. I, by Williams, page 785
28. China of the Chinese, by E. T. C. Werner, page 41.
29. China of the Chinese, by E.T.C. Werner, pages 41 & 42.
30. Ta Tsing Leu Lee, translated by Sir George Thomas Stanton, page 111.
31. Ta Tsing Leu Lee, translated by Sir George Thomas Stanton, page 120.

none of the above grounds would justify the husband driving his wife away. [32]

The present law is not much different, if any, from that above outlined. The future husband and wife still have no choice, but are chosen for each other through the medium of a go-between by their parents. [33] Concubinage continues to be permitted and is universally practiced. Women still have no separate estate, and are bound to give implicit obedience to their husbands. [34]

In the Provisional Chinese Civil Code ample provisions covering divorce are set forth. This new law permits divorce to be obtained, first by mutual consent, second by judicial decree entered after a suit instituted by either spouse in which the defendant is found guilty of one nine acts, the counter-parts of which may be found in most American Codes. This law, although it has never been authoritatively promulgated either by Presidential Mandate or legislative sanction is enforced by a large number of native Courts in China, and particularly the Mixed Court at Shanghai. [35] Some Chinese Courts, however, and particularly those in the Interior, have refused to enforce or recognize this law.

Under American law a woman may sue her husband for divorce; have a separate estate, and is not required to obey her husband. Foreign women cannot be expected to submit to Chinese law as long as it remains in its present unsettled condition, especially in view of recent woman suffrage activities.

Chinese Law of Contracts: The Chinese law of contracts is substantially the same as that of the common law. In order to form a contract there must be an offer and an unqualified acceptance of the offer. [36] The law of agency is largely copied from that of Western and Continental jurisprudence. China has no negotiable instrument law such as is in force in England and most of the States of the United States. [37] Customs, however, which are substantially the same as that of the law merchant are considered to be law. [38]

Chinese Law of Corporations and Partnerships: Prior to the establishment of the Republic of China a corporate entity was something unknown to Chinese jurisprudence. On January 1, 1914, the President of China by mandate promulgated certain statutory provisions relating to corporations which are known as the Commercial Association Ordinances. [39] Under this law corporations are divided into four classes, to-wit: (a) Unlimited Corporations (simple partnership); (b) Partnership Corporations (Mixed corporation); (c) Joint Stock Limited Corporations (corresponding to ordinary foreign corporation); and (d) Joint Stock Partnership Corporation. [40]

A group of individuals may acquire corporate entity by registering their Articles of Association at the office of the officials where the head office or branch office of the firm is located within fifteen days after they are signed. [41] If a Company is registered as an unlimited corporation or partnership its shareholders are jointly liable to pay the liabilities of the concern over and above its assets. [42] If a Company is properly registered as a limited liability concern its shareholders are not liable to pay anything other than their subscriptions to capital stock. [43]

The Chinese Supreme Court has recognized the Commercial Association Ordinances as being valid, although they have not received parliamentary sanction. [44] Under a holding of the Chinese Supreme Court a foreign corporation having a branch office in China has no corporate entity, and the local manager is liable to pay the debts of the concern. [45] Under American law foreign corporations have a legal entity, provided they have complied with local statutes. This holding of the Supreme Court makes it impossible for American corporations to do business in China.

Under the common law partners are jointly and generally liable to pay the debts of the concern. Under Chinese law partners are severally liable in accordance with their shares to pay the liabilities of the partnership over and above its assets. If any of the partners are insolvent or have absconded the remaining discoverable partners must pay the proportion for which the insolvent partners are liable proportionately according to their shares. [46] Under Chinese law a partnership is practically a limited liability concern.

Constitutional Law: In January, 1912, the provisional constitution of the Republic of China was supposed to have been promulgated at Nanking. The validity of this document is to be seriously questioned, as it has been persistently violated and ignored. This constitution provides for legislative, executive and judicial departments, which we will now take up in detail;

(a) **The National Council:** The National Council, among other things, has the following powers: (1) To legislate: (2) To pass all bills and budgets; (3) To receive and consider petitions of citizens; (4) To impeach the Provisional and Members of the Cabinet; and (5) To conduct and adjourn its own meetings. Although the National Council is supposed to hold yearly sessions it has not held more than three or four sessions since it has been in existence. Outside of the Chinese Criminal Provisional Code, the National Council has not enacted any constructive legislation.

(b) **The Executive Department:** This Department consists of a Provisional President, Vice-President and a Cabinet. The Provisional President, among other things, may (1) Cause to be issued orders for the execution of laws; (2) Establish an administrative system and official regulations; (3) Appoint and remove Civil and Military Officials; and (4) Declare war and conclude treaties, with the concurrence of the National Council. [47]

The President has on many occasions usurped the authority of parliament by promulgating laws and codes, in violation of the constitution. [48] He has also usurped the powers of the judiciary. One recent instance of this was the issuance by the President of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Fu Siao-e without making application to a Court of law which had jurisdiction in such matters. [49]

(c) *The Judiciary:* The constitution provides that the judiciary shall try civil and criminal cases, but not cases involving administrative affairs; that trials shall be conducted publicly and that Judges shall be independent and not subject to interference from high officials. [50] By virtue of this constitutional provision the following Courts have been established: (1) Courts of First Instance in large centers; (2) Provincial Appellate Courts; and (3) The Chinese Supreme Court at Peking. [51] In the smaller districts the local Magistrate has the power of a District Judge.

The Judges, although they are alleged to be fair and impartial, are quite often prejudiced in favor of one of the litigants. In a recent Chinese criminal case tried before Magistrate Tu at Shanghai the Court held that the evidence of a certain witness "would not be necessary" because the Judge had made private investigations. [52] Such procedure

32. Ta Tsing Leu Lee, translated by Sir George Thomas Stanton, page 120.
33. China of the Chinese, by E. T. C. Werner, page 44.
34. China of the Chinese, by E. T. C. Werner, page 44.
35. See Article "The Divorce Law of China," by R. T. Bryan, Jr., *Millard's Review*, May 31, 1919.
36. Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, 3rd year A. C. 195.
37. Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, 4th year A. C. 1103.
38. The Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, translated by F. T. Chang, Commercial Law, page 26.
39. See Chinese Corporation Regulations, translated by the *Far Eastern Review*, Shanghai, 1915.
40. Chinese Corporation Regulations, Article II.
41. Chinese Corporation Regulations, Article II.
42. Chinese Corporation Regulations, Article 35.
43. Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, 5th year A. C. 295.
44. Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, 4th year A. C. 461; 5th year A. C. 295.
45. Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, translated by F. T. Chang, Traders' Ordinances, page 17,
46. Section 828, Chinese Provisional Code, Legal Principles Extracted from the Decisions of the Chinese Supreme Court, Vol. I; Case Shon 2098, 4th year of the Republic; Case Shon 445, 4th year of the Republic. Chinese Supreme Court Decisions, Addition, compiled by Wong Young Chong; Case 895, 3rd year of the Republic; Case 1543, 4th year of the Republic.
47. Article 4, Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China.
48. See Chinese Corporation Regulations.
49. *The Weekly Review*, December 2, 1922.
50. See Chapter 6, the Provisional Constitution of China.
51. See Modern China, a Political Study, by S. G. Cheng, paget 110.
52. See article entitled "Magistrate Tu Turns Detective in Tong Trial; Rules Out Evidence." Among other things the article said: "The Court held that Yin's evidence 'would not be necessary,' because the magistrate himself had called on the sub-manager or the bank yesterday morning and ascertained from him that Miss Zih did not go to the bank when the mortgage was secured and the name of the mortgagor, Zih Zang-kee, might not have been the deceased.

could not take in any Anglo-Saxon Court, for the litigants are entitled to have all witnesses examined or cross-examined by Counsel, and the Court cannot make personal investigations without both parties, or their attorneys, being present.

Neither are Chinese Judges always honest. According to a leading foreign daily, Magistrate Mei-Yi-kuo, Chief of the Chinese District Court of Shanghai, absconded recently after having embezzled the sum of over $40,000.00. Later on this supposedly honest Judge confessed. [53]

Administration of the Law: A Chinese civil suit is instituted by the filing of a petition and the issuance of a summons. The summons usually recites that the defendant must appear on a specified date and put up bond or security equal to the amount of the plaintiff's claim, assuring his appearance in Court. If the defendant fails to appear on the date named in the summons a warrant is issued for his arrest and he is detained in custody until the necessary bond is supplied. After judgment is rendered a post-judgment bond is required, which is usually called "Man and Money Security." If he is unable to supply this security he goes to jail until the judgment is paid. If he is able to supply the security he is generally ordered to pay the judgment on a specified date, failing which he is placed in jail until it is paid. The jails and houses of detention in which litigants and judgment debtors are detained are generally filthy, and unsanitary holes. These places are very well described in an article which was published in a recent English daily newspaper:

> "At the present time, large numbers of people are detained for indefinite periods in connexion with disputes about land mortgages and old debts. Hard times give the occasion for demanding old forgotten debts of two or three generations ago, and when no living man can possibly know whether the liability was ever incurred, or how many times the matter may previously have been settled, judgment goes to the possessor of the most 'face'. Hence for every debtor in these Chinese Bridewells there is an adversary possessed of requisite amount of 'face', hoping to extract the uttermost farthing."[54]

Arrest for debt was abolished in England several centuries ago, and has never been in force in the United States except in cases of fraud, and even in those cases the plaintiff is required to put up bond before he may have the defendant arrested. Under existing American law a defendant cannot be put in jail because he refuses to or is unable to pay a judgment. Not only can he not be put in jail, but he is allowed certain exemptions.

Under Chinese law defendants in criminal cases are ordinarily not entitled to bail, regardless of the character of the offense. Neither are they allowed bail pending an appeal. A recent example of this is the case of Dr. F. C. Tong, who was arrested at 2 o'clock in the morning by men not in uniform and held without bail pending his trial. After a sensational trial he was convicted and denied the right of bail pending appeal.[55]

Under American law a defendant is in most cases entitled to bail as a matter of right, not only pending trial but also pending appeal. The only cases in which bail is denied is where the offense is capital.

Conclusion: The foregoing is a very brief answer to a few of the principal arguments put forward by China in her endeavor to get the United States to abolish her extraterritorial rights. The writer has endeavored to state the facts with the utmost frankness, and would like to have corrected any misstatements which he may have made. Until China promulgates a binding constitution, enacts proper laws and establishes an independent, learned, honest, impartial and fearless judiciary she cannot expect foreign governments to relinquish their extraterritorial rights.

Editor's Note: This is this fourth article of a series on the subject of Extraterritoriality by Robert T. Bryan, Jr., an American attorney of Shanghai.

53. See *China Press*, January 20, 1923, In his confession, among other things, Judge Mei is reported as having said: "Unable to resist the temptation, I have committed a grave crime by converting a large amount of public funds to my own use. I have formulated many plans to save the situation, but I could not devise any satisfactory means whereby I could be saved from ruin and was compelled to leave Shanghai."

54. See *North China Daily News* January 26, 1923.

55. *The Weekly Review*, December 2, 1922.

"Cross Currents in Europe To-Day"*

BY J. J. HEEREN, PH. D.

THE latest product of Dr. Charles A. Beard's pen is "Cross Currents in Europe To-day." This book is the substance of a course of eight lectures delivered in June, 1922, at Darmouth College. With fitting modesty the author says, "The volume is not a thesis, but a collection of notes pertinent, I hope, to the great case of Mankind *vs.* Chaos." The book reads like a novel, in fact, the writer has rarely read a work of fiction that he found so hard to lay down, until finished, as this "Cross Currents in Europe To-day." No educated person can afford to neglect reading this volume, if he has an iota of interest in the questions convulsing the world of to-day.

The first fourth of the book deals with "Diplomatic Revelations," with the unearthed secrets of the Franco-Russian entente, the "English Understandings" and the alliance of the Central Powers. During the War, when "reason as well as law" were silent, the belligerents published white books, blue books, red books and yellow books to feed the flames of passion and of prejudice. Had the War ended in a stalemate, according to Prof. Beard, we should have had nothing but these mountains of propaganda. But the War brought a decision and with it the release of many a secret document. In the heyday of their victories the Germans stole Belgian state papers, which they published; during the Russian Revolution the Bolsheviki broadcasted the contents of thousands of Russian state secrets to an astonished world; the German Socialists rifled the vaults of Wilhemstrasse and published scores of secret documents, while the collapse of Austria threw many a priceless documentary pearl into the lap of the historian.

These documents show that "Russia decided early in 1908 on an active policy which could not fail to lead to a clash with Austria". In the case of Great Britain, although "The world was given the impression that there was no obligation on the part of England to come to the aid of France" and of Russia, in May and June of 1914 a "program of co-operation among the three powers on the sea, in case of a common war against Germany, was worked out in the closest secrecy," and "Certainly the landing of troops in France had been carefully arranged." As to the Central Powers these documents prove that "the Austro-Hungarian government set out on its program of positive action with the belief that it would have the support of Germany" and that "No one is more responsible than William II. for encouraging Austria to light the European fire."

From the evidence furnished by these tell-tale documents our author draws the following conclusions:

1. The "conversations," exchanges of diplomatic notes and understandings as well as formal treaties, secret or published, may plunge a nation into war.

2. All European diplomats believed that a general war was bound to come and were preparing themselves for it.

3. Neither the members of parliaments nor the masses of the people knew what was going on behind their backs. Had all the records been open what would have been the result? That is the question.

One can take very few exceptions to these conclusions: in general they are very similar to the findings of Sydney B. Fay, another American investigator of "The Origins of the War." The writer, however, is of the opinion that Lord Grey should be given credit for his efforts to call a conference of Germany, France, Italy and England in order to avert war. That he did this is amply proved by documents Nos. 11, 24, 25, 101, 111 and others of the British "White Paper" of August 5, 1914, published in pamphlet No. 83 of the American Association for International Conciliation. Lord Grey may have misled the public both of England and of the Continent, but he did try to stem the onrushing tide.

In a chapter on the "Economic Outcome of the War" Prof. Beard points out that, contrary to expectation, before the War the best trade of all the European countries was not "with the backward races of the earth but with their powerful and enlightened neighbors." In spite of this fact at Paris the Allies imposed a Carthaginian peace and "applied with vengeance the theory that the commercial ruin of Germany would work for their benefit" and "Thus it seems that nothing, absolutely nothing, was overlooked which might

*Cross Currents In Europe To-Day. By Charles A. Beard, Ph. D., LL. D. (Marshall Jones Company: Boston, 1922. Pp. 278. $2.50).

contribute to the commercial ruin of Germany." Prof. Beard thinks that if the the huge sums demanded of Germany are to be actually paid, not only will trade and manufactures be kept disturbed, but the rates of exchange will remain uncertain as long as reparations are being collected which collections may extend over a period of sixty years. Not only has Europe saddled itself with "commercial disruption, rivalry, heavy indemnities, huge debts, inflated currencies and nationalistic explosions," but the points of international friction have also been multiplied. New York has become the world's banker, and "the United States actually threatened to dislocate for the first time since the battle of the *Armada* the sea power of the world." Apparently, according to this writer, not the League of Nations, but "A new constitution, a grand European league appears to be the only alternative to new combinations, new wars more deadly and ghastly than ever." "Perhaps, if we get enough billions invested in Europe" we may have an interest in establishing a "constitution of law and order"; "but such a constitution without an army is only a shadow of power."

The author's "historical sense" seems to have such an economic slant that he cannot see the credit entries in the European ledger, the forces making for peace, for law and order. What about Dr. Jowett's efforts to establish throughout the British Empire peace unions to support the League of Nations? Moreover, the American papers announcing that the Church Peace Union, the Commission on International Justice (of which body two representatives, Dr. Gulick and Dr. Finley, have come to China and to Japan), the World Alliance for International Friendship and the World Churches of Christ in America are inaugurating a campaign to bring about "Americn co-operation in the work of establishing international peace through world organization." In other words the "billions invested" is by no means an accurate barometer of the non-European world's interest in the stabilization of Europe. Moreover, history is not the product of economic forces alone.

Under the heading "The New Constitutions of Europe" Prof. Beard gives his readers a most interesting bird's eye view of European constitutional development. Germany, Austria, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia are republics. In all these lands privileges and discriminations due to birth or rank have been swept away; on the other hand, women have come into their own. Whereas the French Revolution made much of the "rights of man," the new European constitutions, exalt the "duties" and the "services" of both "man and of property". Outside of Russia the drift is toward parliamentary government along British lines, but with changes in the idea of representation so as to allow group, or minority, representation, usually through some form of proportional representation. Germany is trying a "new experiment in popular goverment," a cross between the "presidential system" and "parliamentary government"; the Upper House, or Bundesrat, has been reduced to a "shadow" of its former self; the German President, elected by the voters, has neither the regal powers of the American executive nor the shadow of authority enjoyed by the head of the French state, while the people themselves enjoy extensive legislative powers.

In the chapter on the "Russian Revolution" we get a masterly summary of the Russian upheaval. The success of the Bolsheviki in maintaining themselves Prof. Beard ascribes to their satisfying the peasant's passion (1) for *peace* and (2) for *land* and the laborer's clamor (3) for *shop control* The first was secured by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; the second by nationalizing the lands of the imperial family, the Church and the great landlords, and the third through the Supreme Economic Council. The failure of the Bolsheviki to solve the problem of production, the author seems to think, may have been due to the counter-revolutions of Kerensky, Yudenitch, Kolchak, Denikin and Wrangel as well as to the military forces of England, Japan and the United States. The economic results of the Russian revolt seem to be: 1) "Russia will become a huge peasant democracy". 2) If the Bolsheviki remain in power, "a form of state capitalism will take the place of communism." But the greatest contribution of the Bolsheviki is their "merciless exposure of the methods, tactics and designs of secret diplomacy as pursued by all the great powers without a single exception." As already indicated, this they did by publishing hundreds of state secrets.

The tremendous and far reaching changes of Europe are nowhere more graphically described than in the discussion on "The Rise of New Peasant Democracies." In spite of the French Revolution in the West and the emancipation of the Russian serfs in the East, "in 1914 millions of Russians, Poles, Prussians, Hungarians and Rumanians lived on the land in a state of economic bondage." The Bolsheviki, who "were daring enough to give soil to the peasants without indemnities to the expropriated," began the process of liberation. Following their lead the statesmen of Prussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria solved their own land problems in a fashion more or less radical.

Although Prof. Beard suggests that these changes "will have a far-reaching influence on the course of politics in Eastern Europe," they do not seem to give him much hope for a *new* Europe. Since especially the Balkans have so often been the "tinder house" of Europe, these epochal liberations of Slav peasants may well far surpass the historian's expection of their value as a stabilizing power.

The book's chapter on "Socialism and the Labor Movement" is the story of disillusionments. "The first great dream to be dispelled was the power of the Socialists to prevent war." Although Lenin could not at first believe it, the German and French Socialists, as well as the English, Belgian and Austrian, did vote the war credits. The second disillusionment was "the failure of the Bolsheviki system as a recuperative and reconstructive force," it failed in producing and distributing goods. The third disappointment was the failure of the German Socialists to make the most of the Revolution of their own conjuring, so that "By the irony of circumstances private property was protected by socialist bayonets and communist uprisings were suppressed by Socialist troops." When "Ebert, Scheideman, Lenin and Trotsky "were swept into power so that they had "taxes to collect, payrolls to meet, railways to manage, factories to operate," then "They laid Marx on the shelf and took a course in the Taylor system of efficient management." These facts, the author thinks, point to the prospect that the philosphy of socialism and of capitalism may find "new points of contact and a larger spirit of compromise."

In the last chapter we get Prof. Beard's view on "America and the Balance of Power". A nation's fate is largely determined by its "activity". "It is not what we say about the sea that counts; it is what our sailors do upon the seas"; "It is our dollars and cents" that command the wholesome respect of "the counting houses of the earth's great cities." Not President Harding's messages or John Hay's writings shape the fate of the Pacific but "what our merchants, our capitalists, our railway builders and our money lenders do in China" that will settle the problem.

So rapidly have our foreign investments increased and so widely are they distributed that the United States has become the "silent partner in the fate of every established order in the world," with the result that there will probably be "days of greater trouble ahead, whether we enter the League of Nations or stay out of it." The World War gave birth to a new America, an America that at the Washington Conference "confined its chief activities to the practical adjustment of Pacific matters in such a way as to facilitate the prosperity of American trade." By offering debt-burdened Great Britain a relief in naval construction we "induced her to cut loose from a separate alliance with Japan," one of our chief competitors. By the Four Power Treaty we made the way "clear for the open-door trading policy in China" and by the Nine Power Treaty we secured "free and equal opportunity for commerce and industry."

Prof. Beard's various tentative conclusions may be summarized in the following brief statements:

1. Although the reconstruction of France is proceeding in a marvellous fashion and although the nationalistic quarrels of Europe are being slowly allayed, the financial and industrial chaos of Europe as a whole is increasing.

2. Europe must soon decide between a "general economic constitution" and future wars more costly and more deadly than the last one.

3. It would be unwise, because "likely to do more harm than good," for the United States to have part in straightening out European affairs. New loans would only increase Europe's burdens.

4. The menaces that confront the United States are not in Europe but in the Pacific, in the Far East; and there the question is, "Shall the government follow trade and investment?" "Behind all the notes, treaties, speeches and declarations, that is the one great issue in foreign affairs before the people of this country." With reference to this question we may follow one of three policies:

a. "There is first the policy of positive imperialism, naked and unashamed." For this, however, it is too late, because "The backward places of the earth are all staked out and in the possession of powers bent upon the kind of commercial and finanial imperialism that is recommended to us."

b. The second policy is that which the devotees of imperialism dub, "Little Americanism." "Its implications are clear. It would not use the army or navy in the collection of debts to private citizens." It would withdraw from the Philippines and discontinue its policy of "annexing spheres in the Carribean."

c. Finally, there is the other alternative, "that of no policy at all, save as the policy of drift and muddle." It would support our capitalists, but not adequately; it would create situations, calling for "imperial military and naval forces" without "the forces ready for the fateful day."

By implication rather than by direct statement Prof. Beard prefers the policy of "Little Americanism," and he ends the most stimulating volume with the sentence, "Still who would not rather have the heritage of Athens than the legacy of Caesar?"

The author of "Cross Currents in Europe To-day" is one of the leaders in America of the so-called school of "economic interpretation of history," or the "materialistic interpretation of history," as the Germans say. According to this school all changes, whether political, social, intellectual or religious, are due primarily to economic causes. The Reformation, they would say, was due to economic reasons, because the masses as well as the states had become dissatisfied with the papal fiscal policies. The South wanted to preserve and to extend slavery in order to raise cotton, while the North favored freeing the negroes, because it found slavery unprofitable. Economic rivalry caused the Great War, and the victors gave the Treaty of Versailles an economic cast in order to ruin their commercial competitors.

Although one catches glimpses of this "economic interpretation of history" at various points in the book, it is not until the last chapter, "America and Balance of Power," that the learned professor seems to lose his sense of historical perspective and is more or less swept off his feet by his theory. In proof of this we give the following two quotations, an "economic interpretation" of the Washington Conference:

1. "Our government, finding our Eastern trade menaced, calls a world conference and by brilliant negotiation forces England and Japan apart and compels the reaffirmation of the open door for China—which means in essence better opportunities for American trade in China."

2. "Though associated in the minds of some with various world enterprises such as the League of Nations, it was in fact confined in its chief activities to the practical adjustment of Pacific matters in such a way as to facilitate the prosperity of American trade."

Such an interpretation is open to serious dispute. In the first place men's motives and actions can by no means be always explained in terms of dollars and cents—in fact, they can rarely be explained in terms solely economic. Usually motives are mixed, social, economic, political and religious in ever varying combinations. Did the lure of gold thrust David Livingstone into the heart of Africa and Florence Nightingale to the Crimea? Did Gustavus Adolphus and his Swedes come to the rescue of the German Protestants for economic reasons? The "economic school" would say, "Yes!," and point to Sweden's territorial acquisitions in 1648. Now, it is true that Sweden did gain, but this was the *effect* and not the *cause* of Sweden's chivalry. Nor should we lightly assume that the Washington Conference with its train of economic effects was called primarily for purposes of trade. Were there no other motives?

In the second place this "economic interpretation" of the Conference is open to dispute, because if the United States had joined the League of Nations, there is little or no justification for believing that the Conference would have been called. We had the chance to join. "But we refused. The Washington Conference came. We found ourselves obliged to take some joint action in one part of the world. So we consented to the Four-Power Treaty. This Treaty resembles the League in the sense that it aims to prevent war." So says Prof. Buell of Princeton in his recent book, "The Washington Conference." Not trade but our failure to join the League was primarily responsible for the calling of the Conference.

Prof. Beard seems to fear that our policy of the "Open Door" in the Far East will get us into trouble. But if we tolerated a "Closed Door," or sphere of influence, policy on the part of other nations, would we, or the world in general, be any safer? Moreover, have we only economic interests in China? What about the hundreds of American missionaries and educators in the Far East; and the millions invested in mission, educational and philanthropic institutions? Is all this motivated by economic interests? A writer in the December issue of "*The Chinese Students' Monthly*" answers, "It is certain that the missionary contributions from the directors of the Standard Oil Company of New York, have never sold an additional can of oil to a Chinese family. Oil and machines have won their way into Chinese mud huts on their intrinsic usefulness."

Finally, the author's economic bent seems to make him color blind to the brighter hues, the idealistic forces. "Man is not just a pocket book," and history the story of lire, francs, roubles, marks, yen, dollars and pounds. Just as certainly as there are economic forces making for trouble so there are idealistic tendencies making for peace, peace in the Far East, in Europe, in the world. These forces Prof. Beard seems to overlook.

Yes in spite of these limitations imposed upon the author by the theory of "economic interpretation of history," no one in the Far East should fail to read this absorbingly interesting book.

Tsinanfu, Shantung Province, January 29, 1923.

My Impressions of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference

BY H. Y. MOH

WHENEVER I speak or write on the present commercial conditions of our country I have always emphasized the fact that any one who studies such conditions and wants to arrive at some reasonable conclusions regarding them must study very carefully the background of political, social and other conditions of the country, as well as those of other countries with which China carries on commerce. The circumstances under which China has carried on her trade with other countries are very unfavorable to the growth of trade but notwithstanding this her foreign trade has steadily increased during all the years of trouble and unrest—more than eight times in the last forty years, something that one can hardly dream of. When one bears in mind the hindrances toward the development of trade, he cannot but believe that the latent power of the Chinese people in respect of the foreign trade is surprisingly great and is more than ordinarily would be expected under existing conditions. It was my purpose in going to the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference to show the people of other countries the remarkable growth of the foreign trade of China and what it will mean to the Pacific area in future if it is given further opportunities to develop and expand.

Foreigners have a very poor idea of what China has been doing during the years of the Republic and generally are prejudiced against the Chinese because of the frequent political disturbances, civil wars, brigandage and the dark side of Chinese national life. They only know that China is marvellously rich in natural resources which are hidden and untouched. They are familiar with the old, one-sided and exaggerated statements that "China has the most inadequate means of communication and transportation in the world,"—"few industrial plants of a modern type can be found in China,"—"the methods of manufacture and trade in China are very primitive, or the like, and thus get a wrong idea of this great country. They fail to know how much has been done in the way of developing the natural resources and industries and improving communication and transportation facilities. They think that the slow progress of the nation politically which is caused by the internal troubles also means the incapabilities and lack of power of development on the part of the people. They misunderstand to a considerable extent the Chinese people because of the information which they get from other countries through the circulation of misinformation. Their eyes are especially blinded to what the people in the commercial world are doing. Enlightened business men have realized the dangerous effects of the political troubles upon the economical life of the nation and have been working faithfully toward its stabilization, and although their number is small and they have been working against the tide and storms of the time their influence has been and is being felt. It was also my idea therefore to show to the countries in the Conference the capabilities of the Chinese people and their accomplishments in the work of the rehabilitation of China.

Unlike all other international conferences, the Commercial Conference was purely of a friendly and unofficial nature, the delegates participating in it being all characterized by unselfishness and open-mindedness. I was very much struck by the spirit in which the sessions were conducted and carried through and by the fact that every one present understood the idea that commerce is not a one-sided proposition and should be based on the goodwill and mutual understanding of peoples. As we are all aware, the United States has expanded internally to the fullest extent in the last twenty years and is beginning to expand externally. Looking west across the Pacific, she finds that the ideal

country with which to increase her foreign trade is China, whose people are progressive but not aggressive, likes confidence and hates treachery in business. The Americans also realize that in order to expand her trade she must be familiar with the conditions of the countries with which she does business. So I found in the Conference that the Americans especially were very eager for knowledge about our country. They expressed their wish to send men to visit China with a view to studying the country and the people and create better understandings between the two peoples. The same can be said of such countries as Canada, Japan, New Zealand and others which have abundant resources and manufactured products for disposal on the world market and want others to supply them with goods which they do not produce. The delegates of these countries were spurred by a sense of duty or of self-interest, but all cherished a strong hope, and were prepared to render assistance to others, for the promotion of foreign trade. I was also deeply struck by the fact that there are great possibilities on the part of other Pacific countries for the development of trade, and especially with China, and that there is a great deal for us to learn regarding conditions of other countries which will affect improvement of our commercial relations with them. All that I did and experienced during the days of the Conference will be published in the form of a diary which will be in shape within a month's time, and all that I learned about the commercial conditions of other countries have been recorded and soon will be reproduced to our people in forceful and eloquent words. I am very glad to have attended the Conference and I believe that I shall never repent that I have sacrificed so much in obtaining this knowledge which is very essential to our country in present-day commerce.

Shanghai, February 9, 1923.

Congressman Dyer Recovers His Necktie

Among the mementos of his trip to China which Congressman Dyer has taken back to Washington with him is a necktie which he lost when in China more than two years ago and which was returned to him through official channels with appropriate documents a few days before his departure from Shanghai.

The story of the return of the necktie is interesting in itself, but is more interesting as a study in Chinese psychology. In the early summer of 1920 a group of American congressmen and senators accompanied by their wives and families visited China and their itinerary included the beautiful city of Hangchow and a boating trip across the West Lake. It was on this trip that one of the visiting congressmen lost his necktie and nearly his life and not to mention a great deal of his dignity. In attempting to step from one boat to another this congressman forgot that Chinese boats have a habit of drifting apart so after standing the strain as long as possible he did the inevitable and sat in the lake. The water at the point of disturbance was only three or four feet deep but the mud and silt which had accumulated in the last 5,000 years or so was deeper so it was with considerable difficulty that the solon was fished out.

After the rescue the august member of America's parliament was taken to a Chinese home owned by one Liu Te-ching a prominent silk dealer. Here according to the official records, the "American parliamentarian was taken care of and had his clothes dried up and given a Chinese dinner of twenty odd courses." "The dinner was enjoyed immensely," continues the report, "after which the congressman was returned to Shanghai in a private car."

After the American congressmen had returned to their homes in the American capital, S. K. Chen, chief secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai who had accompanied the party to Hangchow, received a letter from the silk dealer in Hangchow enclosing one necktie green in color which had been forgotten in the excitement of clothes drying and Chinese dinner that followed the dip in the lake. Mr. Chen carefully treasured this necktie in the archives of the Foreign Office until a week ago when Mr. Dyer returned to China and then Mr. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, received this letter:

"I have much pleasure in sending you herewith a necktie which was left by Congressman Dyer at my friend Mr. Liu's house in the front of the West Lake during his visit to Hangchow in 1920. As I accompanied Congressman Dyer and his party in their visit then, the tie is properly kept in my place, all the time I believe I have mentioned to you in your office about it. It is always my intention that I could return it to him when he visits China again. Now I am very glad to say that he does come as expected. I take this opportunity to request you to kindly hand same to Congressman Dyer and hope that he will receive with best wishes for ever. (Signed) S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary to the Cmomisioner of Foreign Affairs."

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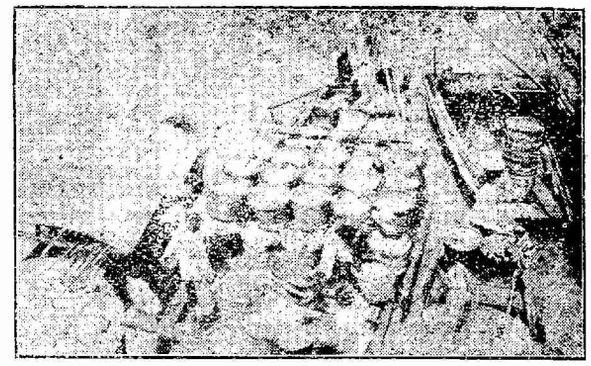
New United States Tariff Serious Blow to China Egg Industry



A cargo of China eggs as they arrived on canal boats from an interior point.

THE financial investment of exclusively American capital in the egg business in China has represented more than one million gold dollars (G. $1,000,000.), much of which is seriously jeopardised, and part of it already lost as a result of the new U.S. Tariff now in force. The losses, so far as can be observed, have failed to benefit any part of the American people, and have probably prejudiced many.

The trade has 31 direct buying stations in China, trading as American companies, in the five provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Shantung and Honan, their trade names being well known, however, over a much wider area. In the event of the companies having to close their plants as seems probable unless adjustments can be made, the bad effect on American commercial prestige is to be expected over a very wide area.

The American Companies are producers of:

Frozen Whites
Frozen Yolks
Frozen Whole Eggs
Dried Albumen
Dried Yolks
Dried Whole Eggs

Some of them have also been shippers of shell eggs.

During 1922 the American companies operating in China have filled all available space (about 60 tons a steamer) on all United States Shipping Board steamers on the Pacific sailing under the Admiral Line and Pacific Mail Service from March to August, when the tariff prohibited further business. The same companies' annual use of American tinplate amounts from about G. $75,000.00 to G. $100,000.00. For three years ending 1922, sundry imports (not including tinplate but including machinery) have amounted to G. $500,000.00. One of the companies concerned is importing annually American butter and cheese to the extent of G. $100,000.00, which it can do as a side line, but this business as a sole source of revenue would preclude keeping the plant running, being insufficient in volume or profits. The continued activities of the egg industry in China offer, therefore, increased outlets for American domestic industry (including agricultural products), and the retarding of one has a counter effect on the other.

Since the enactment of the tariff one American factory in China has been bought out by other nationals and negotiations are now being made in respect to a second in regard to which there is every reason to believe the result will be the same. It is believed that had the outlet to America not been closed, these factories would still be held by American interests. The remaining companies believe business with America to be impossible and think the tariff is prohibitive unless something, now unforeseen, happens.

The question has been raised as to why other nationals should take over these factories and be able to operate, whereas American owners could not. The establishing of European outlets takes time, and inasmuch as buyers of factories have established connections, the factor is a big one in considering future business for the plants acquired.

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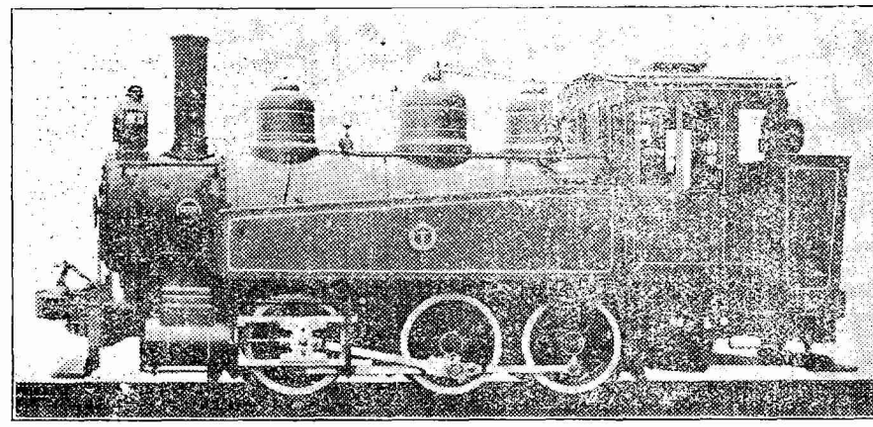

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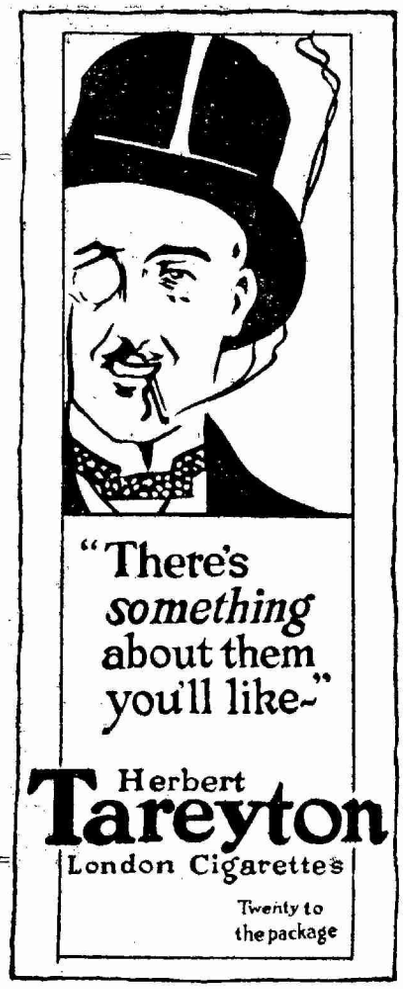

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The egg production of China is maintained by villagers, and the village, as a whole, limits the number of head of poultry to what may be kept by each family. This is done because any family keeping more than a stipulated number, usually varying from 6 to 10 hens, cannot feed enough to the stock, resulting in the birds ranging in the surrounding fields of growing crops and causing considerable loss and damage to others than their owners. J. L. Buck of Nanking University in a series of experiments demonstrated that it was not profitable to the Chinese villager to feed more grain. The scare of untold quantities of eggs from China flooding the world's markets is a fallacy which has no foundation in fact, and it will need a complete revolution in present production methods in China before it can even become anything approaching a possibility. China moves slowly. So far as the three companies are concerned, they are unaware of the existence of such a thing as a poultry farm, in China and the opinion expressed here respecting egg production is one resulting from a very close and unremitting study over a period of not less than five years.

The trade in Chinese eggs has been badly slandered ever since its inception. The production of the three American companies is of the highest quality as is proved by the standing of the consumers in the United States, and it is their feeling that what the slanders would not do, has been done now by the imposition of prohibitive tariffs.

The conclusions to be drawn are, that the prohibitive tariffs on egg products imposed to protect only 3 percent of the egg production in the United States are doing infinite harm in many other directions.

It is strangling a natural outlet for American products in the Orient.

It is withdrawing support from the United States Shipping Board steamers from the Orient, and for supplies by those steamers to the Orient.

It is definitely increasing the cost of living to a vast number of citizens in industrial areas of the United States, many of whom, probably, are those who can least afford any such increase in the cost of living.

It is giving protection to only 3 percent of an industry which cannot naturally take care of the kindred trades' requirements.

It has definitely put one American Company out of business in the Orient, another is pending, and it is jeopardising American capital to the extent of over G. $1,000,000.00 without, it is submitted, any real benefit to the *majority* of Americans and solely for the benefit of a 3 percent out-turn of undergrade of the American egg crop.

It is jeopardising American commercial prestige generally in China on account of the wide-spread activities of the companies operating, and working a real hardship on American capital which has had sufficient courage to further American activities in China.

Canton Christian College Club Meet in New York

The Canton Christian College Club dinner was held at the Aldine Club in New York City on Friday, December 29, and was attended by almost 200, which included prominent Chinese graduates of the College, many Chinese business men of New York City and from elsewhere. There were also many prominent Americans present at the speakers' table including Herbert Parsons, Isaac Marcosson, who was in China during the past year and who has written a series of articles for the *Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Marcosson spoke on present day conditions in China and the great influence of Canton College in Chinese affairs. Ma Soo made an address on the tendency of American newspapers to try cases in advance of their appearance in the courts and urged fair play for the Chinese in the recent killing of an American in China. Ziagling Chang, the Chinese Consul General, was present, Emil Maurice Scholz of the World Wide Advertising Corporation, E. H. Moy of the *China Review*, Professor Charleds, Hodges of New York University, M. O. Ho of the China Mercantile Corporation were also present. T. C. Li made an address on the work of the college from the point of view as a graduate and Henry Grant spoke for the college. The toastmaster was L. N. Lau, the agent of the Chinese Merchants Bank in New York. Lau is a Canton College man and has made a great success in New York for his bank's agency which is now celebrating its first anniversary.

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Who's Who in China

General Huang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
(黃 郛)

General Huang Fu (known as Huang Ying Pai 黃膺白), recently appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, is a native of Chekiang Province. He was graduated from the Military Officers' School in Japan and on his return was appointed a member of the General Staff under the Manchu dynasty.

In the early years of the Republic, he held many prominent positions in the government, as Chief Military Secretary to the Shanghai Tutuh, Chief Superintendent of Military Transportation Department, Chief Military Secretary to Kiangsu Tutuh, and General of the 23rd Division, etc.

In the year 1913, on account of the strenuous work which was undertaken for the formation of a new government, he had to recuperate his health abroad and at the same time he availed himself of the opportunity to study the political conditions of the different countries that have so much to do with China commercially and politically. He spared no effort to find out the causes of much of the misunderstanding between China and her foreign neighbors.

After his return to Tientsin, he devoted his whole attention to writing articles regarding what he had seen and learned during his sojourn in foreign countries. He wrote two books in Chinese called "Lessons from the European War and the Future of China" and "The World after the War." The acquaintance of the present Premier General Chang with him was made through the exchange of knowledge, and before Dr. Huang was appointed as Chinese Advisor to the Washington Conference another book

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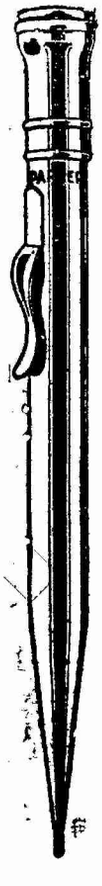

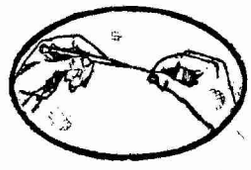

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on "The Initiation of the Washington Conference and its Tendencies" had been written by him.

In 1921 he was sent to Europe and America to study financial conditions, and when the Washington Conference convened, he was appointed as a Chinese Advisor. What he anticipated in his book on "The Initiation of the Washington Conference and its Tendencies" has been realized.

The government, after his return to China, on account of the financial chaos, appointed him as the Chief Officer of the Finance Commission for the purpose of reorganizing the fiscal affairs of the country.

His study and knowledge of politics, finance, and international relations is an important asset to his dealing with foreign nations. This should be of assistance to China in adjusting the many difficulties and misunderstandings.

Men and Events

Frank Rhea, China Trade Act Registrar, from Peking, is in Shanghai this week on business.

The Union Club held a fellowship tiffin at the club on Wednesday, February 14, each member was allowed to bring one guest.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, delivered a lecture before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Wednesday, February 14, on "Culture, the Base of Chinese Art."

H. A. Wiley of the American Foreign Insurance Company, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

Hugh W. White, an American missionary at Yenching, a city of 100,000 population located in the northern part of Kiangsu Province, was in Shanghai last week on business.

Owing to the funeral of the late Prince Fushimi, which took place on February 14, the reception fixed for that day on board the *s. s. Nagasaki Maru*, was held from four to five-thirty o'clock on Tuesday, February 13.

The death occurred recently in Peking of Master Wu Chang-ming, aged fifteen years, son of Dr. and Mrs. Wu Lien-teh, at the Peking Union Medical College. His death was caused by an accute attack of meningitis, following pneumonia.

The directors of the *Sin Wan Pao* Company, have issued invitations for a dinner to be given on Monday, February 19, at 7 o'clock at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel, in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the *Sin Wan Pao*, the largest Chinese daily newspaper in China.

Charles James Fox has just been re-elected president of the *North China Star*, the American newspaper published at Tientsin. Other directors chosen at the annual meeting were Harry V. Fuller, Hollington K. Tong, Richard T. Evans, J. P. Ferrer, S. H. Chuan and E. K. Lowry.

According to word received here, the Germans in Shanghai have sent to Chancellor Cuno, 500,000,000 marks for the sufferers in the Ruhr district. The report was confirmed by Mr. Thiel, German Consul-General in Shanghai, who stated this was the first sum subscribed by the Germans in Shanghai which equalled £3,500 or G $17,000 U. S. currency.

Nelson T. Johnson, assistant chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, and appointed American Consul-at-large, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, February 13, to assume his new duties. Mr. Johnson was formerly Consul at Changsha, and has served as vice-Consul at most of the posts in China. His headquarters will be in Shanghai.

According to word received here Thomas Rees, publisher and author of several volumes on travel, is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly. Mr. Rees' last book was on "Egypt and the Holy Land Today." While in China he will write on subjects pertaining to the Far East. He was U. S. Commissioner for the Pan-Pacific Exposition in the Mediterranean and Balkan States in 1913-14.

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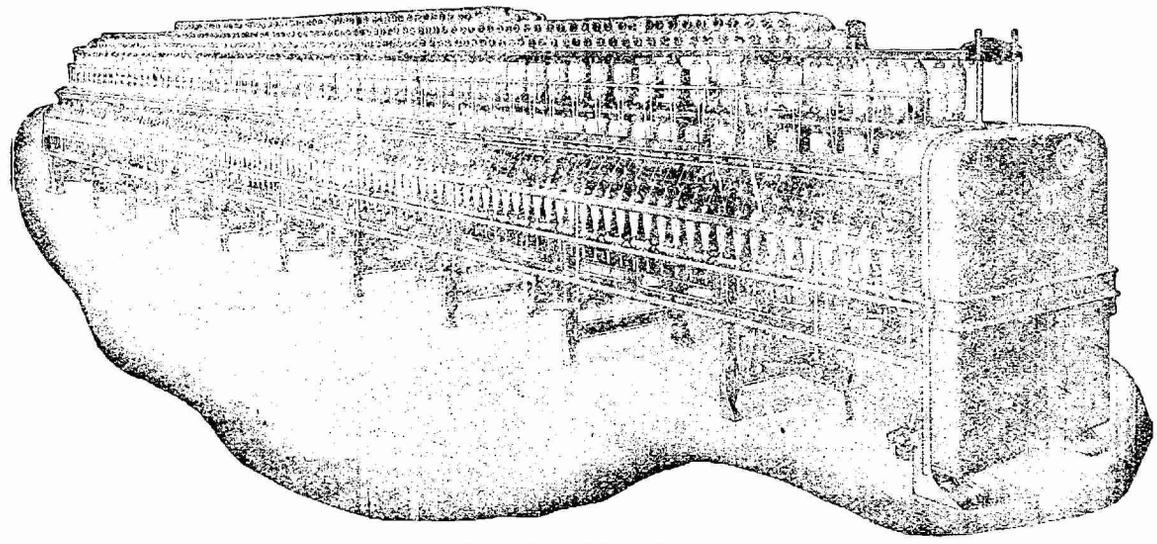

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Miss Frances Jean Bowen and Miss Roberta White, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. J. White of the Shanghai College, were the winners in an oratorical contest of the senior girls of the Shanghai American School, held in the auditorium of the Eliza Yates School, on Friday, February 9. Miss Bowen's subject was "The Eighteenth Amendment" and Miss White's subject was "Child Labor."

The regular meeting of the American Woman's Club scheduled for Tuesday morning, February 13, to discuss the plans of the new club building, was postponed to Tuesday, February 20, at 4 o'clock at the Carlton Annex. The Art Department, which had the program in charge for the regular meeting of the club on that day, gave up the meeting in order that these plans might be discussed freely re the new building.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Mills announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bessie Mills Gleason to Frederick A. Bowen, on Monday, February 19, at the Astor House Shanghai, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Bowen is manager of the Commercial Credit and Information Bureau, 4 Avenue Edward VII. Miss Gleason has recently arrived from America. They will be at home at 630 Avenue Joffre, after March 15.

The London School of Economics has increased its scholarship offer to Chinese women from one year to three years. Miss Shin Tak-Hing, formerly secretary in the Young Women's Christian Association of Canton, is holding the scholarship this year, and on her return will be able to study scientifically the growing problems of women and girls in industry in China. The scholarship has not yet been awarded for 1924-25.

O. G. Steen of the Robert Dollar Company returned to Shanghai this week from a business trip to Peking and reports that the trains from Peking to Shanghai are now overcrowded owing to the strike on the Peking-Hankow line which has completely disrupted traffic. At Nanking the Chinese staff that operates the railway ferry was on strike making it necessary for passengers to be transferred across on open barges pulled by tugs.

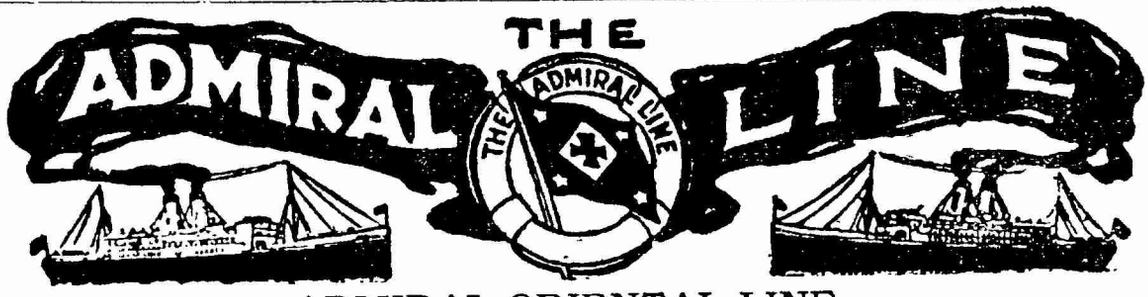
Miss Mary Lumsden, F. R. G. S., a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, recently returned from the Chekiang district where she made an extensive investigation into the poverty of the inhabitants of that particular district. Miss Lumsden in her report urges the building of roads and bridges and says the local Famine Relief Committee is ready to undertake this prevention of floods and begin constructive work if the funds are only forthcoming.

Fu Lin, who has been engaged in newspaper work in Seattle and other parts of the United States, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to Peking where he will act as Far Eastern correspondent for the *Seattle Times*. Mr. Fu is a graduate of the University of Washington and served in an advisory capacity to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference. He has lived in the United States for the past ten years. His office in Peking will be in the Ming Wha Bank building.

According to a news note from New York, the liabilities of the firm of Gaston, William and Wigmore, were stated to be G. $8,500,000 and its assets about $500,000, not including the $2,000,000 reported due from the Russian government, at a creditors' meeting held in New York in December, The Guaranty Trust Company, according to the notice, is the largest creditor, the amount due it being G. $5,000,000. The Chase National Bank presented a claim for $800,000 and the Asia Banking Corporation one for G. $2,000,000.

"The Yellow Jacket," a tea room which was officially opened last week in Shanghai has proved itself popular—as many men and women have visited this place both for lunch and tea during the past week. Miss Christine England, former dietitian at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Miss Jessie B. Love and Miss Grace Beane have the tea room in charge. A color scheme of yellow and black is carried out, making the rooms unusually attractive and restful. Home cooking with personal supervision by a specially trained foreigner meets with immediate approval in Shanghai.

Fu Siao-en, managing director of the Commercial Bank of China, and managing director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, who was recently charged with conspiring with Cheng Hung-nien to instigate railway strikes and aiding "Little Hsu" in Fukien, with a view to overthrow the Peking government, as well as endangering the peace and order of China generally, has been exonerated, and all offending Mandates have been withdrawn, according to news received by the Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang from the Minister of Communications at Peking, this week.



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Frederick W. Stevens, representative for the American Group in the Consortium in China, is planning to depart for America on March 28, according to a statement given out by him in Peking recently. Mr. Stevens says he does not plan to return to China to live but will be connected with the New York end of the Consortium business if any develops and will come to China for short periods or for the special conference, which will be held the latter part of the year. This gathering will deal with the Customs surtax, conditionally provided for by the Washington Conference and in that connection may deal with some of China's foreign debts.

Dr. M.M. Skinner, a member of the faculty of the Canton Christian College was in Shanghai last week on the completion of a tour of the various colleges and universities of North China. Dr. Skinner is establishing branches of an organization known as "Pan-Xemia," the purpose of which is to develop an interest in international foreign trade. The society was formed at the University of Washington at Seattle about four years ago and now has chapters at New York University, California, Stanford, and the University of Oregon. Chapters in China are located at Canton Christian College, St. John's University, Nanking University, Boone University, Nankai College and soon are to be installed at the National and Peking Universities, Hongkong University and the National Southeastern University.

The shipments of raw silk which passed through the port of Seattle during 1922 are estimated at $205.000,000. The total silk imported through the port of Seattle in 1921 was valued at less than half of the imports in 1922, though reaching a valuation of $113,000,000 were less in quantity, which was due to a higher valuation on the commodity. The immense silk shipments coming to that port can be directly attributed to the speedy shipping board "President" liners, together with the fact that American railroads assisted materially in the quick delivery at the New York and New Jersey mills, according to the *Marine Letter* of the American Chamber of Commerce at Washington. The total valuation of shipments (silk) handled by various lines estimated shows: Admiral Oriental Line, $100,000,000, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, $42,000,000; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, $35,000,000; Blue Funnel Line, $28,000,000.

Judge C. S. Franklin, was elected Commander of the General Frederick Ward Post, of the American Legion, at the annual meeting held in the U. S. Court for China, on Monday, February 12. Other officers elected to serve for the coming year are: vice-Commander, Major G. Crane; Adjutant, J. T. Wright; treasurer, George Bourne; Service Officer, G. Tolson; and Sergeant-at-Arms, W. Van Buskirk. A resolution was passed whereby all past commanders of the post become members of the executive committee, which includes Capt. W. I. Eisler, former Commander and Major Arthur Bassett. A sum was appropriated to outfit and keep up a troop of Chinese boy scouts at Sungkiang which will take the name of Frederick Ward Troop, and will look after the grave and tomb of General Frederick Ward at Sungkiang, the American soldier who fought the rebels in the Taiping Rebellion, and died later from the wounds received in battle.

Dr. Sidney Gulick Returns to Japan

Dr. Sidney Gulick, former missionary to Japan and now secretary of the commissions on international justice and goodwill and relations with the Orient for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, recently made a tour of China and is now traveling through Japan lecturing in all the principal cities from Sapporo to Kagoshima, which will take two months. After this time he plans to spend two weeks in Korea, studying conditions at Dalny and Mukden, and then will go to Tientsin for meetings, Peking, Hankow, Nanking, Soochow and Shanghai, planning to reach here about May 5, to take part in the meeting of the National Christian Council.

Mr. Gulick in an interview given out upon his return to Japan said the attitude of China toward Japan was much better at the present time.

"The Chinese government at the present is not prepared to maintain order in the country, declared Dr. Gulick. In the midst of the present confusion, however, two favorable factors in the development of stable government are seen, he said. These are the students in the various institutions of higher learning and the Chinese chambers of commerce, which realize that something must speedily be done to overcome the present chaos in both political and financial affairs."

News from Central China

F. J. Twogood, of the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., Shanghai, has been traveling in the Hankow territory during the past three weeks. Mr. Twogood is now on a trip of inspection of business conditions in the interior.

Bishop L. H. Roots, of the American Church Mission, who has just returned from America arrived in Hankow from Shanghai this week. Bishop Roots will leave Hankow again very shortly to take up his new work with headquarters in Shanghai.

Sze Shao-tseng, director-general of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., and formely director-general of the Lunghai Railway, passed Hankow this week on a business trip. Mr. Sze is the brother of Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking.

The crew of the *U. S. S Isabel* gave a delightful dance last Tuesday evening at the Russian Club, when about 200 people attended. The American, British and Japanese Consulate were well represented, and Admiral Phelps of the U. S. Navy was also present at the dance.

Lloyd E. Gale, of the American Trading Company, left Hankow this week for America on furlough, accompanied by Mrs. Gale. During the absence of Mr. Gale, Mr. Thomas who has recently arrived from Shanghai will be in charge of the Hankow office as acting manager.

D. E. Kidd, of the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., in Hankow, has recently been transferred to the Tientsin office. H. S. Harman formerly in charge of the Standard Oil office in Changsha, Hunan, who has just returned from furlough, has taken Mr. Kidd's position in the Hankow office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mallory, of the American Church Mission, have left Hankow at the beginning of this month to take up their residence in Peking. Mr. Mallory has left the American Church Mission to take charge of the work of the International Famine Relief Committee at Peking.

Sze Hsin-chuen, a retired military Commander of Hupeh is interesting himself in a reformation plan of the Chinese salt collection administration in Hupeh and Szechuen. He is supported by the Hankow Newspapermen's Association, the Barristers Association and several leading M. P.'s in Peking.

W. Guthrie Kirkhsope, of the International Export Company of Hankow, has been decorated by the Chinese government with a Chia Ho of the Teird Order. The decoration was made to Mr. Kirkhope in recognition of his service in connection with famine relief work in China during the past few years.

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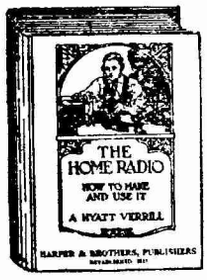

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N. Astrup Larsen, secretary of the Hankow Foreign Residents Committee organized during the bandit crisis in Honan Province, has received reliable information that in spite of encouraging reports about bandit suppression in Honan, bandit outrages are nevertheless rampant in many parts of Honan.

G. H. Charleton, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was the speaker at the monthly meeting of February in the Union Church Literary Guild which was held on February 2, with the chair occupied by H. G. C. Bailey. The subject was "Guns, Gods and Poets," which was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of people.

R. W. French of the International Banking Corporation, will shortly leave Hankow for Shanghai. His place in Hankow will be filled by Mr. Cady who is now in Shanghai, Mr. French has been accountant in Hankow for the past few years, having recently been transferred to the Shanghai office of the International Bank.

Wong Kwong, of the Yangtze Engineering Works, will be the speaker at the February monthly meeting of the Crystal Club which will be held on February 7 at the China Merchants Club building. He will read a paper on "Education of Young Chinese." P. N. Liu, of Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd., will be the host of the evening.

Allan H. Y. Sze, managing director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company in Hankow, states that during the year 1922, the China Merchants Company had 35 percent of the bulk of the freight trade from this port. This excellent record was made in spite of keen competition among Chinese and foreign shipping companies now operating in Hankow.

Hsisan C. Liu, secretary of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, has been appointed representative of the *Far Eastern Times* in Hankow. The latter is a new Peking paper published in Chinese and English, Lenox Simpson being one of the principal promoters *The Times* claims to be a new organ of public opinion in China which will endeavor to forge a link between China and non-China.

Johnson Wang, manager of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company in Hankow, has recently returned from furlough to his home in Hongkong. Mr. Wang was absent from Hankow for several weeks during which Lott Wei was in charge of the office. It is said that the Nanyang Tobacco Co. is contemplating establishing a banking line in the new building in Hankow.

Kao Fei-shuen, managing director of the Szechuen Railway Company in Hankow, has been arrested by the Chinese authorities in Hankow on charges of heavy embezzlement of railway funds of the company. The arrest was made at the request of the government authorities in Szechuen as well as leading Szechuen gentry in Hankow. The case is reported to have been referred to General Wu Pei-fu for treatment.

The Washington Ball committees have been appointed with their chairmen acting as members of a general committee. The following gentlemen are on the general committee: invitations, R. C. Mackay: music, L. C. Perry; refreshment, D. A. Wilson; finance, Hunter Mann; decorations, Verne Clair: chairman, Major J. H. Ross; vice-chairman, Captain Loftin, of the U. S. Navy: and honorary chairman, Consul-General P. S Heintzleman.

The French community in Hankow gave a ball last Wednesday evening. The idea represented was a night feast given in autumn in a French Park of the Eighteenth Century. The dance hall was most beautifully decorated, for which E. H Rouse who himself supervised the architectural structure deserved special credit. Details of the arrangement were done by Madame Lecomte, wife of the French Consul-General, and Madames Caffarenol, Picca and Ratel.

A telegram was received from Honolulu last month by Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Kong of Hankow announcing the death of Mrs. Mary Chang, mother of Mrs. Kong. Mrs. Kong was fifty-six years old, Mrs. Chang left Hankow only last October for her home in Honolulu in the hope of recovering her health by the return to a climate in which she had lived for so many years. Particulars of her death are not yet to hand although it is thought to have been due to an operation.

Robert L. Smyth, until recently a student interpreter at the American Legation at Peking, has been appointed Vice-Consul and assigned for duty in the American Consulate-General at Hankow. Mr. Smyth left Peking several

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23-532

weeks since passing through Hankow on January 14 on his way to Chungking where he had been assigned. At Ichang on his way up river, he was intercepted by instructions assigning him for duty at Hankow. Mr. Smyth has already arrived in Hankow.

Dr. M. M. Skinner, Professor of Economics of the Canton Christian College, visited Hankow and Wuchang recently leaving Hankow for Peking after a brief stay of two days. Dr. Skinner is now traveling in various important educational centers in China in the interest of a movement to organize commercial courses in leading mission colleges. He has visited a number of leading American institutions in China, and while visiting this center he made a visit to Boone University in Wuchang.

At a special conference with the Tuchun, representatives of the Chinese Bankers Association and the Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang suggested to the authorities a plan to redeem the depreciated cash-notes issued by the Hupeh Government Specie Bank. Just recently the bank has put into the market the sum of 14,000,000 notes of 1000 cash denomination each. This coupled with the enormous amount of such notes already in the market caused a further depreciation of the notes, the exchange rate for the dollar having declined to less than 50 percent

The congregation of the Union church were at home last Tuesday to the Rev. C. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart. Rev. Carhart has recently arrived in Hankow to take up the post of pastor in the Union Church. The chair of the evening was taken by W. Guthrie Kirkhope, of the International Export Co. Speeches were made by Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, of the St. John's Church, Rev. A. Bonsey, of the London Mission, and Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, of the Wesleyan Mission. A handsome check was presented by the congregation to Rev. J. W. Wilson, who has been until recently acting pastor of the Church.

On and after March 1, 1923, the rates for passengers and goods on the Peking-Hankow Railway shall be raised in order to compensate in a certain proportion for the increase of working expenses due to the rise in price of raw materials. The rates for ordinary third class shall be increased by $0.001 per kilometer, while the fare for the second and first shall be double and three times the third class rate respectively. The rates for baggage, bullion and parcels shall remain unchanged, but the general rates applying for the carriage of goods shall be increased by 10 percent.

The annual meeting of the American Women's Club in Hankow was held last Thursday at the Union Church Hall. A large number of American women were present, and the following were elected officers of the Club for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. E. L. Hall; vice-president, Mrs. P. S. Heintzleman; second vice-president, Mrs. Verne Clair; recording secretary, Mrs. J. H. Ross; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. Ridgway; treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Vines. The heads of the different departments are as follows:—study, Mrs. C. A. Wassell; child welfare, Mrs. E. S. Littell, social service, Mrs. Paul Maslin; musical, Mrs. O. L. Drake; dramatic, Mrs. Donald Smith.

The Kinhan Workmen's Union held their inaugural meeting at Chengchow on February 1, but the local police there, having received instruction from the director-general sent armed policemen to suppress the labor meeting. On account of this incident the workmen's union has declared itself in protest against the highhanded measure of the railway administration. In the petition to the Ministry of Communications, the workmen presented two demands, namely, that the Director-General be dismissed from office, and secondly that the local police at Chengchow should be reprimanded accordingly. Failing in these steps, the workmen threaten to declare another strike in the near future.

American missionaries in various parts of Honan report that the growth of secret societies out of the chaotic conditions in the past two years has been phenomenal. In many ways these secret societies resemble the Boxers of 1900, as they claim that by incantations and sorcery they can make themselves impervious to iron or steel as well as other destructive forces of modern warfare. The societies are spreading over the whole of Honan province until today there can be found such societies in almost every district. This came about as a result of the absence of law and order and the deficiency of the official system. The peasantry have taken the law into their own hands, hence the organization of secret societies.

Hankow, February 8, 1923.

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P W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, February 7, to Wednesday, February 13.)

Peking's financial difficulties and Cabinet troubles have hopes of a solution within a short time as they have been partly solved during the week under review. The Cabinet has had at least one meeting with every member present, even the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Huang Fu, better known as Huang Ying-pai who assumed his new office and met with the other members of the Chang Shao-tseng Cabinet. As far as financial difficulties, Peking faces one of the worst New Year crises ever faced in the Republic's history, according to a news reports from the Capital. One of the outstanding reports of importance is that of the Peking-Hankow Railway strike, of which there have been conflicting reports, but at least no settlement of same. Fighting still continues in Canton vicinity with Sun's forces keeping in the foreground. Japan and the Philippines as well as Russia share in equality the news of importance within the news schedule of the week under review.

The Peking - Hankow Railway strike broke out on Wednesday, February 8, and all militarists are taking strict precautions to prevent further rioting or disturbances and maintaining a struggle to keep the line open. The strike started between the troops and the railway strikers, when many were wounded and one reported to have been killed. It is expected that traffic will be resumed at an early date, although no final settlement has been made between the strikers and troops. It is greatly feared in some circles that a national railway strike might be the result of the walk-out of these men.

As regards the financial situation in Peking, at this time of the year, *Reuters* carried the following report:

"At a meeting of the Cabinet on February 10,—the first at which all the Ministers were present—there was a lengthy discussion on the question of the country's finances. The funds at present available, consisting of the December Salt Surplus of $3,600,000 released by the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the $2,000,000 debentures from the Chinese banks, being insufficient, after paying off the recent Treasury debentures, for the full payment of the troops, police and officials, the Cabinet therefore decided to pay a certain percentage only. Even this is only possible in and around Peking, so that there will be no funds at present for provincial military and administrative expenses. The January Salt Surplus may be released in two or three days' time and then it will be possible to pay the Paotingfu and Loyang troops. The Cabinet decided that, if the officials of any Ministry threatened to strike, owing to the lack of pay they would be dismissed."

At a meeting of the Cabinet it was proposed that a loan of $2,000,000 might be secured on the Peking *Octroi* to be called "The Short Term Emergency Loan, which would probably tide the Chinese government over the New Year. It is hoped the parliament will approve of same.

The reports from Canton are to the effect that General Shen Hung-ying, apprehensive lest he be isolated, is making overtures to Dr. Sun Yat-sen with the avowed object of going over to his cause provided certain positions be assigned to his followers, such as the control of the Mint, the Salt Transportation Bureau and the Arsenal, providing also for the withdrawal of the Kuangsi troops along the North and West Rivers, according to a report from Canton recently. General Hsu Chung-chih's troops from Foochow are reported to be rapidly approaching Canton, a factor which tends to determine influence upon politics in Canton, and it is expected that the Kuomingtang will soon be in ascendancy again. The situation in Canton remains very involved.

The interest centered in the release of salt surplus by the Yokohama Specie Bank was brought to a climax by the announcement during the week under review that they had released $3,600,000 of the December Salt Surplus which they had been holding, but are still retaining about $1,200,000 as security against the coupons of the 1913 Reorganization Loan. It is expected in government circles that the Salt Gabelle surplus for January which amounts roughly to $5,000,000 will be released within a few days, and before the Chinese New Year which will relieve the financial stress to a slight degree.

The two all-important questions before the public, the Coltman shooting incident and its probable settlement, and the Lo Wen-kan case have been slightly mentioned during the week under review. An *Asiatic News Agency* report has stated that a despatch has been sent to the government calling attention to the irregularity of the former Minister of

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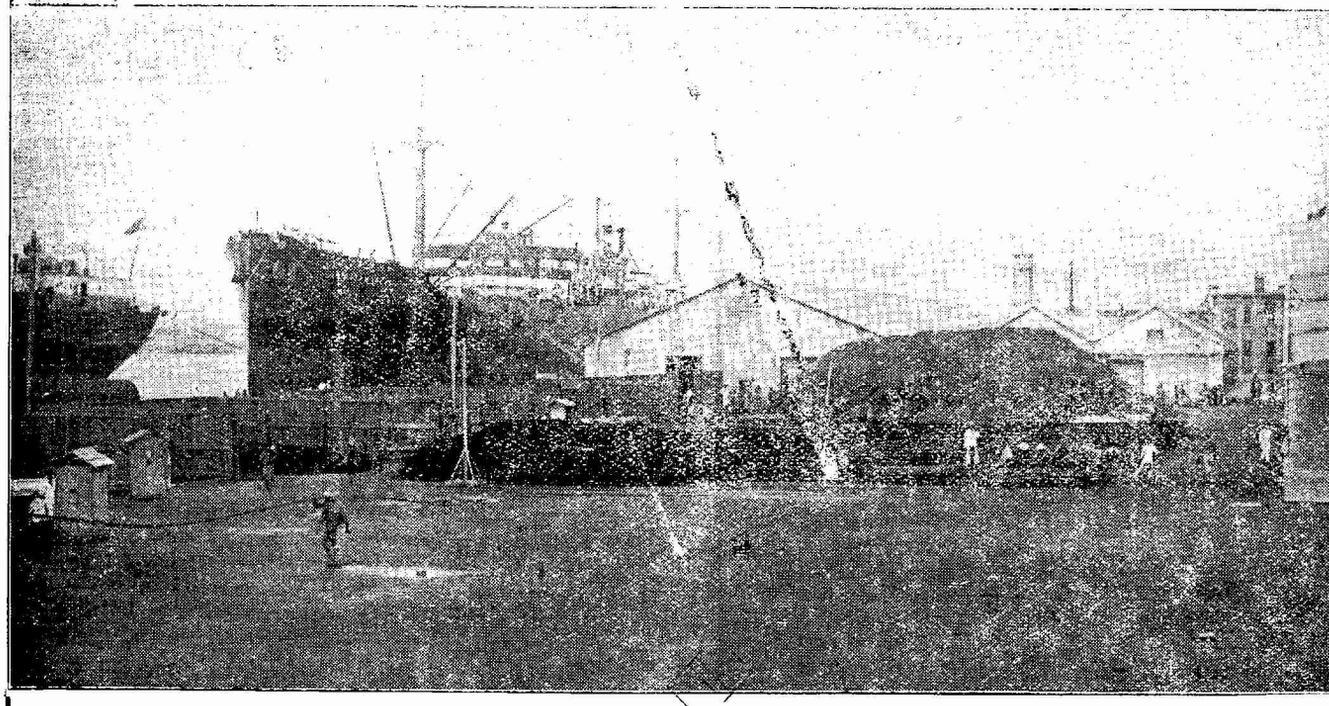

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THE NEW RUSSIA

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No. 14—February 3rd

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Trade Prospects in Eastern Siberia
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Economic Notes

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finance, in the revision of the defunct Austrian loan with the Sino-Italian Bank, without the previous knowledge or approval of the Parliament. The note emphasized that in future cases like this one, which involves the transfer of international interest from one nation to another, it must get due sanction of Parliament. The Coltman Case was again brought up and a special request made for an early settlement. Nothing definite has been given out thus far.

Strikes in Honan province especially Hankow district are spreading, and many strikers of various foreign and Chinese firms are striking in sympathy with old firms. The Yangtze Engineering Works employes, Canton-Hankow railway, Peking-Hankow Railway, Kin-Han Railway, and Hanyang Laborers are expected to cease work.

A reorganization of the Philippines regime is the decision reached by the Philippine Senate, as the legislators consider a detailed investigation of the entire government mechanism, is the report from there during the week under review. It is an attempt to simplify departmental organization by the actual elimination of three or four offices now maintained as individual bureaus. This idea was introduced about two years ago when a special finance commission was appointed by the Governor General when he submitted a report along these general lines. The Senate has already passed the resolution and it is expected that the House will also pass it within a short time.

The Chinese Eastern Railway is still affording much subject matter for debate in Peking. It is reported that a special Cabinet meeting will be called for the discussion of the situation which exists at the present time. It is believed that the Chinese government will lodge a protest with the Soviet government requesting the withdrawal of Russian forces from the railway zone.

There is supposed to be a new development in the relief of the Russian refugees who have flocked into North Manchuria as the Chinese authorities are cooperating with the Red Cross in their work. The Chinese desire to intern the White officers and return the soldiers to Siberia, but parties concerned object to this procedure.

No matters of importance have been discussed in the Japanese Diet during the week under review. A confused political situation seems to be in the Privy Council of a serious nature, which is being criticized by the Japanese government.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 8. Ismet Pasha sidsteps on Pact and makes promises only verbally concerning judicial safeguards for foreigners in Turkey.——Berlin report says efforts of French socialists and the French Ruhr Commission to win over German trade unions reported to be unsuccessful.——Violent anti-Semetic riots break out in Vienna.

February 9. Smyrna Commander orders foreign warships to leave on short notice—the British and French refuse and warn the Turks, according to report from Constantinople.

February 10. Two British super-dreadnoughts have arrived in near vicinity of Malta, besides French destroyer, a Dutch and Italian warship.——London report says Russian Soviet government gives assurance of willingness to aid Germany in her efforts to resist French.

February 11. Angora government says note sent to Allies was misjudged as it was not meant for an ultimatum.——Belgian government expresses dissatisfaction with French policy in Ruhr district and desires to discuss other lines of procedure.

February 12. U. S. House of Representatives ratifies British debt agreement almost unanimously.——Irish Free State delegation arrives in London seeking funds.——France plans to increase taxation by 20 percent in order to meet budget deficit of Frs. 3.500.000,000.——Death occurs at Berlin of Herr Wilhelm Konrad von Rontgen, discoverer of X-Rays, at age of 77 years.

February 13. London report says Turks have sent ultimatum to Allies, setting a three day limit fixed for Alien warships to leave Smyrna Harbor.——Brussels report says Germany is to be deprived of her metal supply, according to Beglian

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Hongkong and Manila.

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Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 8 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Mar. 20 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Apr. 1 (1)

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Pres. Grant, S'hai, Mar. 14 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 26 (1)

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via Japan ports

Elkridge, S'hai, Feb. 25 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila

Elkridge, S'hai, Feb. 27 (5)

From Portland, Ore.

Wawalona, S'hai, Feb. 19 (10)

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Wawalona, S'hai, Feb. 23 (10)

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and French authorities.——Bill for refunding Britain's war debts to United States, which passed the House, shows the U.S. lawmakers as being very friendly toward Britain.——A contract providing underground railways for Tokio at a preliminary expenditure of G. $14,000,000 has gone to the Foundation Company of New York. America's exports for the last fiscal year total G. $3,831,930, 193, compared with G. $4,586,031,356.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady, the chief feature being settling of accounts owing to the proximity of Chinese New Year.

Our next circular will be issued on or about the 23rd instant unless the situation warrants it in which case we shall not fail to acquaint our friends with the general conditions of our market.

Yarn.—During the past week our market has been quiet and steady with little business transpiring. Prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level.

Liverpool, February 8, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....15.73 Pence
" " March ..... 15.41 "
" " May .....15.27 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, February 8, 1923.

New York Market:—March.....27.70 Cents
May.....28.02 "
July.....27.35 "
October .....24.98 "
December .....24.65 "
Spot .....27.85 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, February 8, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 528 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, March ..... " 389 " "
Fine Oomra, March ..... " 476 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 42.00
Shanghai, Spot..... " 39.00
M-ginned, Sopt ..... " 39.00
Taichong, Spot..... " 40.50
Shensi, Spot. ..... " 41.00
Market:—*Steady.*

New Detail Map of Whangpoo and Surrounding Country

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board has just issued a new map of the Whangpoo River and surrounding countryside which is the most complete ever issued. The new map shows the Whangpoo river from the Yangtsze at Woosung to Hsi Tai Hu lake and shows the complete network of canals and creeks that give this section of China the appearance of a checkerboard. The new motor road from Shanghai to Taitsang is shown as well as the proposed Shanghai-Minghong and Shanghai-Nanhui roads. The map gives the location of the Shanghai hills as well as the principal cities and villages in this district and also a part of Hangchow bay. The maps are on sale at the office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road and at the Kelly and Walsh book store for $2. each.

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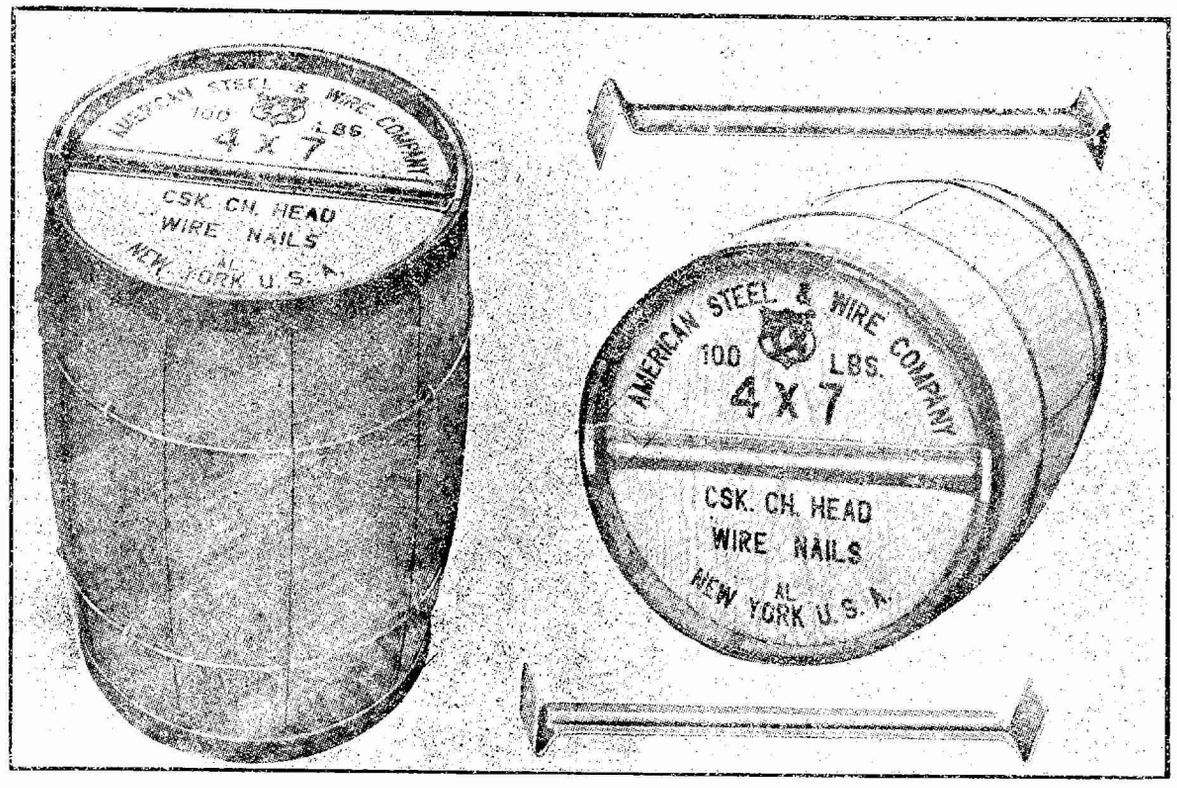

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Medical Conference Opens in Shanghai

Beginning with a reception on Wednesday February 14, the China Medical Missionary Association inaugurated in Shanghai a conference which promises much in the way of hygienic, medical and surgical enlightenment for both the lay public and those directly interested in the various branches of health improvement in China.

Between 150 and 200 delegates have assembled here for the conference, which assembles at the McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road, and a program of papers and discussions has been arranged which should prove of interest not only to the medical profession in China but to the public in general.

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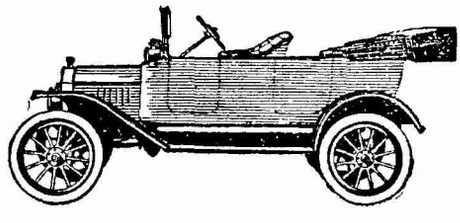


Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 7, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver has dropped ⅜d. for ready delivery and $1\frac{9}{16}$d. for forward to 30⅜d. and 30⅛d for these deliveries respectively. The difference between "ready" and "two months forward" is now on a more normal basis. The buying for shipment to India, which appears to have been made in anticipation of the possibility of an import duty on silver into India being imposed, is in abeyance. We are inclined to think that the large imports of silver into India, being to a great extent on speculative account are more likely to deter than influence the imposition of a duty, if indeed such a measure was ever contemplated by the Indian government, who appear to have a full holding of silver against note issue.

Our official rate for T/T on London after declining to 3/0d. was yesterday on a weak market raised to 3/0⅛d. There is very little exchange business passing in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" and at the close the official rate is the best for cash delivery only, with a possible 3/0d. for March and 2/11⅞d. June. We closed weak with more buyers than sellers.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 23,114,000 an increase of Tls. 774,000.

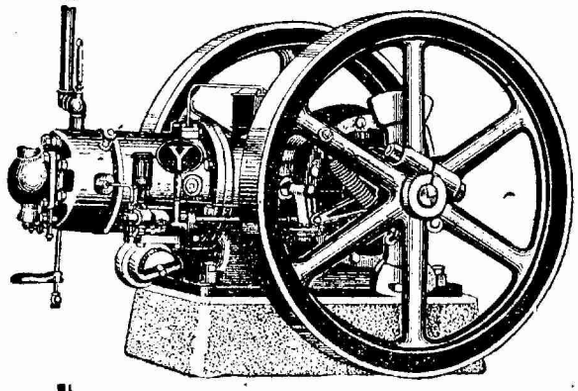
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 31,440,000 a decrease of $ 1,190,000.

Estimated value Tls. 45,750,000 as against Tls. 47,350,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for January	Thursday Feb 1	Friday Feb 2	Saturday Feb 3	Monday Feb. 5	Tuesday Feb 6	Wednes. Feb. 7
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.630	3/0½	3/0½	3/0¼ 3/0	3/0	3/0 3/0⅛	3/0⅛
D/Dfts ,,	—	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅜ 3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅛ 3/0⅛	3/0⅛
4m/s ,,	—	3/0⅞	3/0¾	3/0⅝ 3/0¼	3/0¼	3 0¼ 3/0¾	3/0¾
T/T India	223.540	220¼	223	219½ 218¼	219	218¼ 221	222
T/T France	1,062.600	1190	1200	1155 1145	1085	1120 1135	1115
T/T N Y.	71.020	70⅝	71	70½ 70	70¼	70¼ 71	71
T/T H'kong	74.420	74	74	74 74	74	74 74	74
T/T Japan	68.950	69	69	69¼ 69⅝	69⅝	69½ 68¼	68⅛
T/T Batavia	181.690	181½	181½	181 180	180	180 182	182
T/T Straits	76.970	77¼	77¼	77⅝ 78¼	78¼	78¼ 77¼	77¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/2.240	3/2½	3/2½	3/2¼ 3/2	3/2	3/2 3/2⅛	3/2¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2⅝	3/2¼	3/2⅛ 3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼ 3/2¼	3/2¼
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.740	3/3	3/3	3/2⅝ 3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛ 3/3	3/3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,112.660	1240	1250	1205 1195	1135	1170 1185	1165
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.510	74⅛	74⅛	74 73½	73⅝	73¼ 74⅛	74⅛
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74¼	75	74½ 74	74¼	74¼ 75	75

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Feb 1	Feb 2	Feb 3	Feb 5	Feb 6	Feb 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 $1\frac{7}{16}$	31¼	30 $1\frac{3}{16}$	30 $1\frac{0}{16}$	30 $1\frac{7}{16}$	30¾
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.64¾	G $ 64⅝	G. $. 64	G. $. 63⅝	G. $. 64	G. $. 64⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 331 20	Tls. 332 20	Tls. 333 40	Tls. 331 90	Tls. 333 80	Tls 333 80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.15	72.10	72.10	72.025	72.05	72.10
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	6%	5%	4%	4%	2½%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 73.49
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T 177.500
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$%	New York on London	T/T 468½
,, ,, 4 m/s.	2 $\frac{7}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4½
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2⅝%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2⅛
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/0⅛



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New Books and Publications

China's Story

China's Story in Myth, Legend, Art, and Annals. By William Elliot Griffis, Houghton Mifflin Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Boston and New York. Price $2.00 (Gold).

THE revised edition of Dr. Griffis' story of China, which first appeared in 1911, was evidently encouraged by the widespread interest evinced in China throughout the West as a result of the Shantung controversy following the signing of the Peace of Versailles and the subsequent effort to settle the problem at the Washington Conference in 1921-22.

In his first Preface the author tells us that his interest in China was first aroused by hearing the stories of how his grandfather had traveled to China as a merchant navigator and returned home with interesting curios; later as an educator he came to the Far East, where for some four years he was connected with the Imperial University of Tokyo. The present volume, aside from being the result of earlier observations from travel in the Orient, is largely the result of "digesting the standard and ephemeral works on China and making some acquaintance with its texts," and the aid given by distinguished scholars such as Legge, Williams, Martin, Hirth, Pott, de Groot, Cordier, et al.

The book is rightly called China's *Story* and not *History*. Written in an easy going interesting style it serves as an excellent introduction for young people or casual readers who may wish to learn a little about China without the trouble of going into long scholarly accounts. In twenty-seven chapters the writer traces China's story from the primeval period to the age of the Republic.

There are a number of errors which are probably rather printer's than author's e. g. diacritical marks are often lacking; T'ang T'ai Tsung (627-650) on p. 124 is given as Tang Tai Tsung who did not reign for more than a century later—a good illustration of the need for care in following correct marking in Chinese names. On p. 301. Yuan Shih-k'ai is made to die on June 15, 1916, though there is good evidence to show that he departed this life early on the morning of June 6. Incidentally his name is mis-spelled, and the photograph of him which is included must have been taken at least twenty years before his death.

The fact that the period from 1900 to 1922 is handled in a little more than fifty pages, and that only fifteen pages are given to the Republic, detracts from the value of the book, which is apparently meant for the reading public of America rather than that of China.

H. F. M.

St. John's University, February 5, 1923.

The "World's Greatest Newspaper"

The World's Greatest Newspaper. The Tribune Company: Chicago 1922.

IT is rapidly becoming a tradition that upon reaching the fiftieth, seventy-fifth, hundredth or some other suitable anniversary, newspapers that have contributed much to the progress of America should issue suitable and lasting commemoration publications. Thus, we have seen, in the last few years, "Journalism in California" at the Golden Jubilee of the *San Francisco Chronicle* in 1915 and the "One Hundred Years of the *Arkansas Gazette*," in 1920. Now comes the seventy-fifth birthday of the W(orld's) G(reatest) N(ewspaper), *The Chicago Tribune*.

The attempt of the *Tribune* to serve the world daily is more than praiseworthy. The recent offering to the history of the Journalism of the World is also to be commended. Appropriately calling it "The WGN," *The Chicago Tribune* has issued "A handbook of newspaper administration,—editorial, advertising, production, circulation—minutely depicting, in word and picture, 'how it's done' by the world's greatest newspaper." Though it is called a "handbook," the WGN is in reality a very readable volume of some 300 pages, with at least one fourth of that number of full-page illustrations. The authors are presumably members of the board of directors and staff of *The Tribune*.

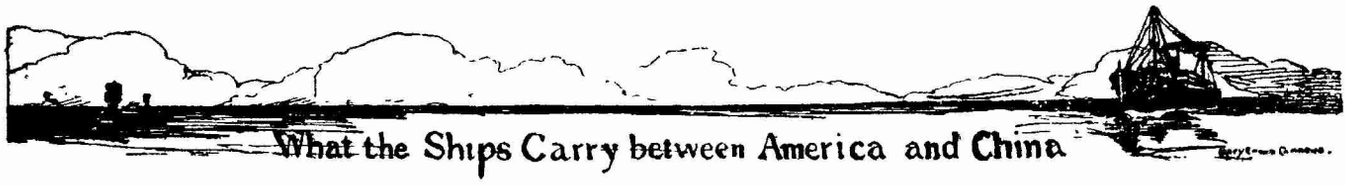
Briefly, "This book is designed to picture the machinery which makes possible such a spectacular accomplishment—steam, steel, timber, electricity, brawn, brains, skilled hands—all closely co-ordinated and driven every minute toward the daily rebirth of *The Chicago Tribune*." First is given a short history of the past glory of *The Tribune* with "its influence in the political, social and economic development of Chicago and the Central West." Here we find an interesting account of the life work of the great Joseph Medill, who was associated with the journal from its eighth to fifty-second years, first as part owner and then as editor and driving power. Medill's struggles, together with his associates, for political and moral progress and for the welfare of the nation are recorded, as is the determination of *The Tribune* to give to the world first news of the important happenings of the earth. Description of achievements during and since the Great War prove to be more than readable.

The Present—the "business of publishing a newspaper—Editorial, Advertising, Circulation, Production," takes up almost two hundred pages. A detailed analysis of the working organization of *The Tribune* is given, with much good advice concerning necessary mental attributes of newspaper workers. In simple language we are told just how the editorial staff works, the advertising staff secures financial support and that the supply of paper comes from pulp wood forests and paper mills owned by the publication, and there are given many illustrations and diagrams to go by.

In The WGN we are shown a glorious combination of Journalistic Idealism and Sound Common Sense which has helped much in the making of *The Tribune* a force among newspapers. Many a publication can profitably adopt parts of The W. G. N. system but few can hope to achieve such remarkable results as are recorded in The WGN

Maurice E. Votaw

Department of Journalism, St. John's University, Shanghai.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Jan. Tls. 1.26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Bearport, from U. S. A., January 16.

Asphaltum	Pls.	4 587
Canned Fruits	,,	7
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 350.	,,	1,251
Paper, Cardboard	,,	1,974
Oil, Kerosene, in cases.	Galls.	596,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	49,668
Cigarettes	Mille	35,100

S. S. Siberia Maru, January 15, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 750.	Pls.	2,772
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	675
Cheese	,,	9
Typewriters	Pcs.	12
Hats	Doz.	10
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	6,137
Treasure, Silver Bars.	,,	1,371,920

S. S. Bowes Castle, from U. S. A., January 19.

Copper Wire	Pls.	37
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	11
Iron, Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	Pls.	18
Steel, Bamboo	,,	336
Bones, Cow	,,	195
Cheese	,,	7
Leather, Sole	,,	34
Glucose	,,	102
Paints, Unclassed	,,	75
Paper, Printing	,,	848
Paper, Writing	,,	33
Paper, Unclassed	,,	65
Soda, Caustic	,,	840
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,626
Wax, Paraffin	,,	843
Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	10
Oilcloth	,,	418
Cigarettes	Mille.	1,000
Turpentine	Galls.	250
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	22,092

S. S. President Cleveland, January 24.

To Honolulu.

Egg, Whole, Frozen	Pls.	68
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	688

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	2
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, other Ports	,,	2
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1 367

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.75
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	6.64
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	9.23
Tea, Black Shanghai	,,	2
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, other Ports	,,	1
Books, Printed	,,	43
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	17
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	620
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,728
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	40

To Cleveland.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	169

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	38
Young Hyson, ,,	,,	90
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	207

To Galveston.

Hair, Human	,,	201

To Philadelphia.

Ramie	,,	292

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.40
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 212	,,	210.81
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 56	,,	55.21
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 45	,,	45.29
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai, Bls. 49	,,	154.70
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	88.26
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.17
Bristles	,,	59
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	13
Cotton Waste	,,	160
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	86
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	10
Hair, Human	,,	51
Intestines, Goats' Salted	,,	26
Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	9
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	13
Straw Braid, White	,,	171
Wool, Sheep's	,,	282
Skin, Crosses, Lamb	Pcs.	742
Skins, Goat Untanned	,,	24,472
Skins, Kid	,,	3,683
Skins, Marmot	,,	7,530
Skins, Rabbit	,,	311
Skins, Wolf	,,	521
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	28,960
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	10

S. S. Yokohama Maru, January 20.

To Seattle.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	76

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Abolition of Extraterritoriality in China

References: Pp. 423-4

Questions: 1. What are the principal arguments of China for the abolition of extra-territoriality? 2. What is the difference between Criminal and Civil law? 3. What was the old law of homicide in China? 4. In what ways is the present law of homicide said to be more harsh than the old one? 5. What is homicide? Murder? Manslaughter? 6. What is misappropriation? Embezzlement? 7. What has Mr. Bryan to say re Chinese Civil law? Why? 8. What is the *Ta Tsing Leu Lee?* Who translated it, and when?

Topic 2: Manchuria, a "Buffer State."

References: Pp. 422-3.

Questions: 1. What is a "buffer" territory, and why is Manchuria held to be qualified as one? 2. Define *modus operandi.* 3. What European precedent is mentioned for the use of Japanese Yen in Chinese territory? Of what is it a sign? 4. What is the relationship of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu as mentioned here? 5. What fighting material is there in Manchuria? 6. How do Russia and China differ from Japan in bases of power? 7. How have reports of Bolshevists in Manchuria been used by Japan in her plans? 8. What is meant by the saying that "a bird on the continent is worth two on the sea"?

Topic 3: The Chinese Constitution from the American Viewpoint

References: Pp. 420-21

Questions: 1. What is a Constitution, and what is meant by the terms "rigid" and "flexible" as applied to one? 2. What experience in government have England and America had that China has lacked? How does this affect China's problems at present? 3. What effect have the courts in America had on the Constitution of that country? 4. What did Dr. Reinsch hold is the true test of a government? 5. What are the first requisites in constitution-making? 6. What is the "sovereignty of law"? 7. What is held to be the two-fold value of a constitution for China at present?

Topic 4: The Growing Use of Radio

References: P. 428.

Questions: 1. What is the radio, and how long has it been used commercially? 2. What is the difference between a cablegram and a telegram? 3. What means were used in China in the old days for sending messages rapidly to and from Peking? 4. Why is radio a competitor and not a supplanter to the cable? 5. Of what political and commercial significance is the rapid spread of easy means of rapid international communication?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Affairs in Canton

References: Pp. 417-8, 439, 444.

Questions: 1. Who is Hin Wong, and what has happened to him, and why? 2. How did it happen that the Yunnan-Kwangsi troops returned to Canton? 3. What were the former and what are the present relations between Sun and Chen? 4. How anxious does Sun seem to be to abolish militarism in China? 5. What is the relation of Chinese overseas to Sun and his party? 6. What is the trend of the editorial on this subject?

Topic 2: A New English-Chinese Dictionary

Reference: Pp. 419-20,452.

Questions: 1. Why should the *Review* give editorial space to this work? 2. Who are putting out this dictionary? 3. Where were they trained? 4. Why is a dictionary a means of international communication? 5. What important result of such a work is mentioned in the last paragraph?

Topic 3: Failure of China's Parliament

References: Pp419,444.

Questions: 1. What is the source of the criticisms given here? 2. Can you refute the statements made? 3. What is the weakness pointed out in the demand of parliament for the withdrawal of Japan from Kwantung? Where is Kwantung? 4. What are the relations of the M. P's with the militarists? 5. What constructive measures have been adopted by parliament? 6. What has it accomplished so far as a constitution is concerned? 7. Can you account for the failure of parliament in China?

Topic 4: Government Education in Chengtu

References: Pp.418

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the title of the editorial? 2. What are the facts in the case as given here? Are they correct so far as you know? 3. If the facts are as stated with which do you sympathize—the governor or the students? Why? 4. What is the attitude of the student leaders of 1919 toward student affairs of the present time? 5. Did governor Liu have a legal right to expel the students and instal a new principal? Why?

Topic 5: China in a Blind Alley?

References: Pp.425-6

Questions: 1. How does Mr. Hwang compare the Renaissance in Europe with the New Culture Movement in China? 2. Discuss the quotation from Prof. Stuart P. Sherman. 3. Who is Mr. Ku Hung-ming and for what does he stand? 4. What are Mr. Hwang's conclusions?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Encouraging Signs in China's Silk Industry

References: P 427

Questions: 1. What is the handicraft system? 2. Why is China said to be the "Mother of Silk"? 3. When was the culture of the silk-worm introduced to the West? 4. What can and should China learn from the West today? 5. What is the Shanghai International Testing House? 6. Can you give a reason why the word "Adviser" is spelled "Advisor" in the Far East? 7. What is a silk filature? 8. By what methods has Japan's silk trade been built up in recent years? 9. How does Japan's silk trade compare with China's at present? Why?

Topic 2: Products of Canada in Shanghai

References: P.439

Questions: 1. Why has the Canadian government held a products exhibit in Shanghai? 2 How many manufacturers are represented in this exhibit? 3. What kinds of goods are being shown?

Topic 3: Finances in Peking

References: P.444.446

Questions: 1. What is the condition of the national treasury? 2. How much is needed to tide over the New Year? 3. Why is money especially desired at New Year time? 4. What is the condition of the Customs and Salt revenues? Why can they not be used? 5. What difficulty is now being experienced in reference to the Reorganization loan of 1913? 6. Who contracted this loan? Why?

Topic 4: Girl Students and the Boxer Funds

References: P.436

Questions: 1. Discuss briefly the history of the use of Indemnity Funds for education of Chinese in America. 2. Was it meant that male students only should benefit by the Fund? 3. How many men, and women have been educated abroad on the proceeds of this Fund? 4. Can you account for the attitude recently taken by the government in reference to further education of women in America? 5. What action has been taken recently by the American Women's College Club re this matter? Note: Similar action has been more recently taken by the Educational Association which met in Shanghai during the week of February 5th.

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In the U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, w ll be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Feb. 7, 1923, Cause No. 2010, U. S. v. Gunther; testimony taken of Lo Yu-Shun; Yik Chung Kao; and defendant; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Feb. 8, 1923, Cause No. 2076, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Josephine Saes; testimony taken of Dr. O'Driscoll; Dr. Panek; Barnes; Tops; and Emelianoff.

In H. B. M. Supreme Court of China

CHARLES W. HANNIGS, PLAINTIFF vs. TIENTSIN PRESS, LTD., DEFENDANT
BEFORE SIR SKINNER TURNER AND A JURY.

The action was brought on account of the publication in the Peking & Tientsin Times of September 20, 1922 of an article setting forth as true the prosecution's case in U. S. v. Hannigs. (*ante*)

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE
(January 23, 1923)

His Lordship prefaced his remarks by reminding the jury that every man's character is valuable to him. They did not want to restrict the liberty of the press but at the same time they could not allow that liberty, as was so often said, to develop into license.

The burden of proof lay upon the party who asserted the facts, the defendants in this instance. Two charges were made, one of assault—the other of immorality. The burden of proving both was on defendants. It was their duty to prove these charges to the jury and to the jury's satisfaction in the same way as they would if they were trying Hannigs on a criminal charge that he was guilty of the charge against him. With regard to the defence that the words complained of were a fair comment, the jury had to be satisfied, and here again it was for the defendants to satisfy them that it was fair and honest comment on a matter of public interest. At first, said His Lordship, he had some doubt as to whether Mr. Hannigs' return was a matter of public interest as it was not an ordinary case where a public official was concerned, but in this case it was a little difficult to determine that point. A great deal of interest had been aroused. They had to be satisfied that this comment was on a matter of public interest, was fair, honest and *bona fide*. They could have true facts and unfair comment, true facts and fair comment, but they could not have untrue facts and fair comment. That was the position as he understood the law on the question. It was not whether Mr. Woodhead, or whoever it was, believed what he wrote was true. It had not been suggested that he did not think it was true. The question was whether the facts were true. Every man was entitled to his own opinion but he had to express it in an honest way. Unless they could answer that question in favor of the defendants, the question of damages arose.

When they were considering this question of damages, if they should think there was malice on the part of the newspaper they were entitled to bear that in mind and they were also entitled to bear in mind the conduct of the defendants in raising the plea of justification.

His Lordship then dealt with the alleged assault which the paper said Mr. Hannigs committed that night. What evidence had been called? The coolie and the woman. It was alleged that the assault was a serious one—so serious that the man was believed to be injured in his vital parts. No evidence had been called to that effect. They knew now that he was

Feb. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2072, U. S. v. Gall; testimony taken of Mah Ying Hong; and Yih Tsung Yi.

" 10, " " " 2078, U. S. v. Weiss; plea of guilty.

" 10, " " " 2068, A. F. das Caldas v. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff.

" 10, " " " 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; on motion for complaint to be made more specific.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2050, Ming Tong Kung Sze v. Associated Oil Co.; order of dismissal.

" 9, " " " 2077, In re Carrie E. Owen will; order admitting will to probate.

" 9, " " " 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes and Woods; order sustaining demurrer to amended complaint.

" 9, " " " 1473 Russian Economic Society v. Liberty Club; judgment for defendant.

" 9, " " " 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Liberty Club; judgment for defendant.

" 10, " " " 1773, H. E. Railton & Co. v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

" 12, " " " 1968, Hung Yueh San v. S. Zimmerman; order of dismissal.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2072, U. S. v. Gall; defendant assessed costs and warned.

" 10, " " " 2078, U. S. v. Weiss; defendant assessed costs and warned.

" 10, " " " 2068, A. F. das Caldas v. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; judgment for defendant.

" 10, " " " 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; order sustaining motion for complaint to be made more specific.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 12, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1396, O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. Esso Co. of China.

examined by a doctor before Mr. Hannigs' trial, but they had not had that doctor in front of them. Under British law, and he thought under American law also, every man was presumed innocent until he was proved guilty. Under ordinary circumstances when he went up for trial he was presumed innocent, but in the present instance the defence had taken it upon themselves not only to prove him guilty but to prove him guilty after he had been proved "Not Guilty." The presumption of his innocence had been doubled in this case and the defence were taking on a heavy burden in seeking to justify the words they used. They asked the jury to believe the coolie and the woman and ignore the judgment which had already been given. Hannigs was a man, as they knew, of violent temper and against whom many charges of assault had been brought. The defence asked the jury, bearing that in mind, that because he had been guilty of many assaults therefore he must be guilty of that. If he had been charged in the court with assault it would not have been possible to have given evidence of these convictions against him. He reminded the jury that Judge Lobingier had a full knowledge of Mr. Hannigs' record before he gave judgment and the effect it had in influencing his judgment. Judge Lobingier stated that the story seemed the more improbable when they considered the historical setting, the previous occurrences and the surrounding circumstances. The defence asked the jury to accept an opposite construction.

There was little doubt that they were a good deal surprised when they heard the evidence given the previous afternoon by Mr. Anderson. It was not anticipated that there was going to be a conflict of evidence as to the scene where the assault was said to have been committed. With his Lordship's permission the defendants called this new witness. He reminded them that the number of the house was given as 33 and not 18. How far that evidence was a corroboration of the coolie's evidence was a matter for the jury very carefully to bear in mind. They had to remember that they had not had any other evidence.

Next with regard to the movements of Mr. Hannigs on that night. His Lordship thought the jury would agree that it was very hard to pin oneself to a matter of five or ten minutes. It was very difficult even for a well educated person. There was no particular reason why he should take notice of the time. There was, as a matter of fact, a good deal of agreement on the point.

As regards the place where the assault was said to have been committed evidence had been called on the one side to discredit the story told by the woman and the coolie. Mr. Anderson, however, said there was a place there which corresponded to their description.

His Lordship spoke briefly on the suggestion that the woman had been coached in her evidence. The jury had seen the interpreter from the French Police

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 7, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; motion to join necessary party.

" 7, " " " 2056, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Jay Elmont et al.; motion and notice.

" 7, " " " 1482, In re receivership of Shanghai Taxicab Co.; application for payment of claim.

" 7, " " " 1923, K. D. Soo v. Northwest Trading Co. Ltd.; motion for dismissal.

" 7, " " " 2046, V. Roth v. China International Corporation; motion for dismissal.

" 8, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; memorandum on proof of claims; affidavit.

" 8, " " " 2076, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Josephine Saes; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors' discharge.

" 8, " " " 2050, Ming Tong Kung Sze v. Associated Oil Co.; discontinuance.

" 8, " " " 2077, In re Carrie E. Owen's will; petition; depositions; oath of executrix.

" 9, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; notice of motion.

" 9, " " " 2077, In re Carrie E. Owen's will; letters testamentary.

" 9, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; supplemental affidavit in support of motion by Bradley & Co. Ltd. for permission to intervene.

" 9, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; second amended answer.

" 9, " " " 2068, A. F. das Caldas v. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; answer.

" 9, " " " 2078, U. S. v. Weiss; complaint.

" 9, " " " 2021, K. Ren v. American Drug Co.; notice of motion.

" 10, " " " 609, In re estate of George A. Derby, deceased; petition.

" 12, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v International Banking Corporation; memorandum brief re supplemental affidavit in support of motion by Bradley & Co. Ltd. for permission to intervene.

" 12, " " " 2048, U. S. v. Slevin; stipulation.

" 12, " " " 1823, In re Albert L. Shelton's will; petition; oath of administrator; letters of administration.

" 12, " " " 2066, American Express Co. v. S. Chaiet; answer.

" 12, " " " 1968, Hung Yueh San v. S. Zimmerman; agreement and settlement.

" 12, " " " 2061, Foreign Mission Board etc. v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy; answer.

" 12, " " " 2063, Nellie A. Pierce, executrix v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy; answer.

Station and they knew more about that than he did himself. Some of them could form their own opinion of what the woman had said.

They had heard much about the variance of the witnesses' stories. That always took place, and they had to remember that. Mr. Barbey, for instance, said he was playing cards with Mr. Festingre. Mr. Festingre did not say anything about that. It was for the jury to consider whether the parties were not telling what was true or whether it was a natural mistake.

Speaking of the alibi His Lordship said they had two witnesses from the Astor House. Mr. Muttray said that he left after midnight and on the other hand there were four friends who swear that Hannigs came into the bar of the Hotel de la Paix about midnight. With reference to motive it was a little difficult to see where the motive came in. The coolie complained to the Consul on the nineteenth. Mr. Hannigs, of course, had an interest in getting acquitted. They could not get away from that.

Speaking of the other main charge, that of immorality, it was asserted that Mr. Hannigs went to Lichan. Again they had the same witnesses and the jury had to remember what he had said with reference to the alleged assault. His Lordship also drew the jury's attention to Hannigs' physical condition.

His Lordship commented on the difficulty with which the jury was faced. It would be a very useful way to arrive at a decision if they assured themselves of one or two facts and built the rest from that. If they had any doubt on any question they must remember that Hannigs was entitled to it, and he again impressed on them the fact that it was the duty of the defence to prove to the jury's entire satisfaction that what Mr. Hannigs was alleged to have done was true.

Speaking of the question of damages His Lordship observed that it was entirely a question for the jury. They had heard Mr. Hannigs on that point and no special damage had been proved. He had not said that he had suffered any particular damage. There were four classes:—

(1) What was known as Contemptuous Damage. That was where a technical libel had been committed but the jury felt that it was not a case where action should have been brought.

(2) There was Nominal Damage where as a rule the action was brought more for the clearing of character.

(3) They had Substantial Damages, where was assessed at its value any damage actually done to plaintiff.

(4) There was Exemplary Damage, something in the nature of punishing the libeller.

(To be continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9.30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19 35	23.30
Nansiang ... .. d.		7 28	7 45	8 03	—	10 31	12.41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20.05	0 02
Soochow . . d.		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1.39
Wusih . .. d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2.38
Changchow d	8 14	10 56		11 41	12.49	15 28		16 38		21 38			3.42
Tanyang d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16.28		17 38					—
Chinkiang d	10 31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18.33					5 34
Nanking . a	12 30	14 21			15 43	19 35		20 02					7 20
Pukow d					17 05								9 30
Hsuchowfu . d					1.16	T P L						T. P. L.	19.40
Tsinanfu d					9 38	II day						II day	6 00
Tientsin Central a					18 05								15 25
Do d					18 15								16 16
Tientsin East a					18 25	P M L.						P M. L	—
Do d					18 55								—
Peking a					22 06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking .. d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East . a.										P. M. L	13.35	P. M. L	—
Do d.											14 00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14 10		9.14
Do d										T P L	14 20	T P L	10 08
Tsinanfu .. .. d.										II day	22 21	II day	19 43
Hsuchowfu .. d											7 6 31		5.28
Pukow a											14 30		16.15
Nanking d					7 40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15	23.00
Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0.52
Tanyang . d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18 03	19 26	—
Changchow . d			7 10	12 00	10 59	13 02	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46	2.41
Wusih . d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52	3.53
Soochow . d		8.21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		* 4.58
Nansiang .. d	8 15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.27	16 03	17.45	18 18	19 4[illegible]	20 35	—		6.28
Shanghai North a	8.42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14 55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6 45	8 15	9 40	11.05	12 30	13.55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23.50	1 15
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12.55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18.35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13.01	14 26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22 56	0.21	1.46
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17 20	18 45	20.10	21 35	23 00	0.25	1 50

Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16.05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23 10	0.35
Tientungan . d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0 40
Kiangwan . d	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23 22	0.47
Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9.35	11 00	12 25	13.50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45	1 10

R Restaurant Cars

B. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou .....d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.30
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah .....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.34
Kashai .....d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang .....d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.43
Lunghwa Junction....d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	22.32
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	22.55
L'hwa Junction....d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.33
Siccawei .....d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North....a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.08	0.08
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.